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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1915



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

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1914/15

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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO BE PLACED IN THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND ADMINISTERED THEREIN BY THE
AUTHORITIES THEREOF."

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

- 1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815-1829—George Watterston
1829-1861—John Silva Meehan
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson
1864-1897 (*June 30*)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 (*July 1*)-*January 17, 1899*—John Russell Young
1899 (*April 5*)—Herbert Putnam

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary

DIVISIONS

- Reading Room*— ———, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants
Division of Bibliography—Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, Chief; Clarence W. Perley, chief classifier
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, Chief
Division of Manuscripts—Gaillard Hunt, Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order Division—Frederick William Ashley, Chief
Division of Periodicals—William Adams Slade, Chief
Division of Prints—Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Chief
Semitic Division—Israel Schapiro, in charge.
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution), Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—Edwin Montefiore Borchard, Law Librarian

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG—Register of Copyrights

ERNEST BRUNCKEN—Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—James H. Brodnax, foreman*Binding*—R. C. Lohmeyer, foreman

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FRANK LLOYD AVERILL—Superintendent

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief Clerk

Charles Benjamin Titlow—Chief Engineer

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician

John Vanderbilt Würdemann—Captain of the watch

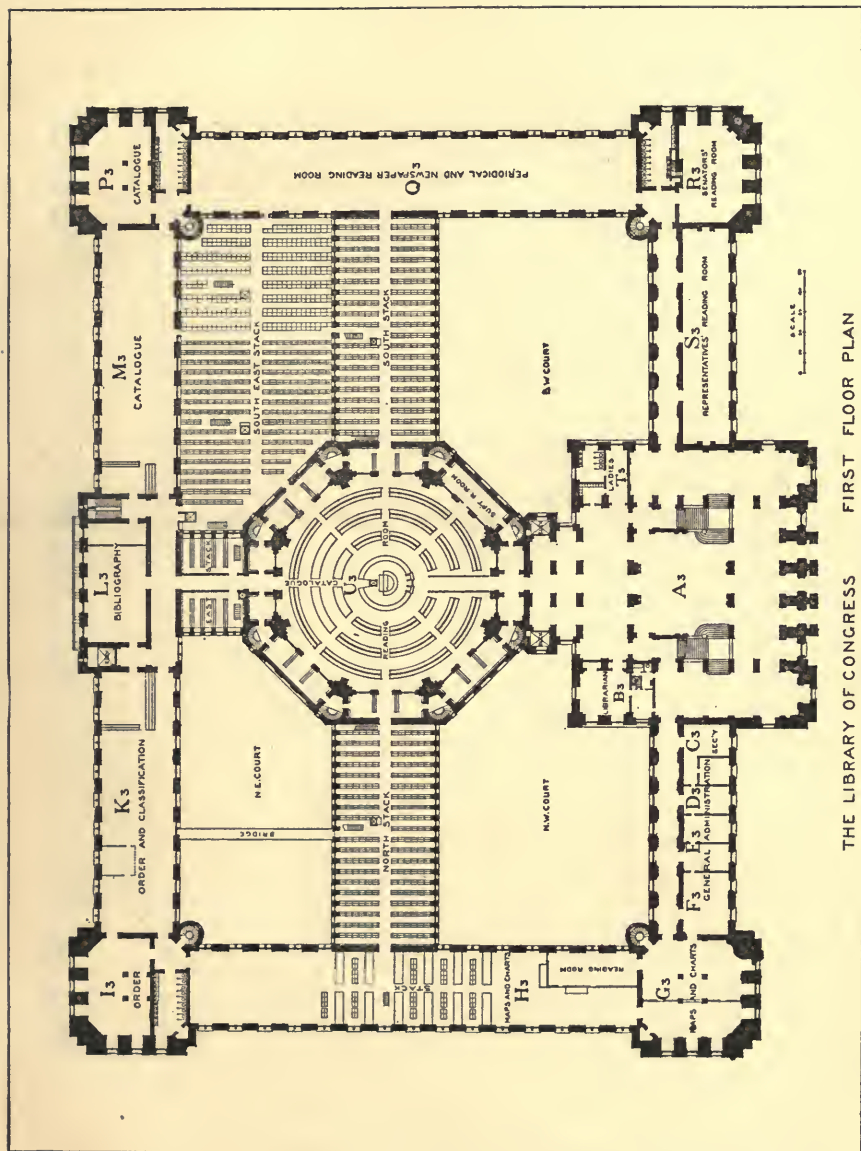
ARTHUR JEFFREY PARSONS

1856-1915

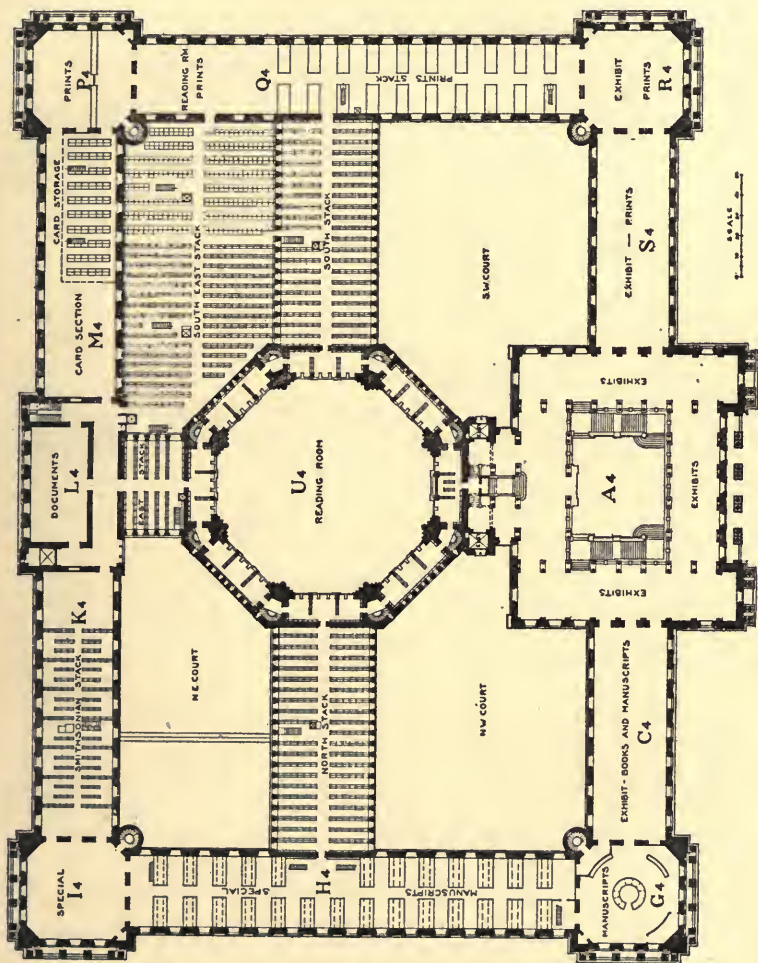
On November 5, 1915, after this report was in type, the Library sustained a serious loss in the death of Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, chief of its Division of Prints since 1900. A connoisseur of the arts, an "amateur" of books, and with means reasonably to gratify his tastes as a mere dilettante, he saw here an opportunity to apply them to a definite and useful public service. For fifteen years he did so, dedicating his enthusiasm and sacrificing his leisure. During twelve of those years he conformed to the full routine of a member of the staff. Of late, his health not permitting this, his relation was, in a technical sense, honorary; yet it included not merely general counsel and supervision, but much specific personal work done without, as well as within, the Library. When taken ill last July he was engaged upon such a work—the preparation of a catalogue of the Harrison Garrett Collection.

His unique value to the Library was, however, outside the routine. Not least important in its benefits was the interest in the collection which he inspired in individuals and in organizations upon whose cooperation its future depends. Himself a connoisseur, he could speak to connoisseurs in their own language. Associated with societies and institutions engaged in the promotion of the arts, he could mediate with authority between their service and ours. He established methods by which our duplicate prints were made available for exhibit and study at a distance. Applying to the collection itself those nice discriminations of taste and of feeling which are the due of art, he not merely brought to the surface what was worthy in it, but invested this with an *atmosphere*. When he took charge of the division it was without distinction in material, service, or repute. It has now a certain distinction in all three.

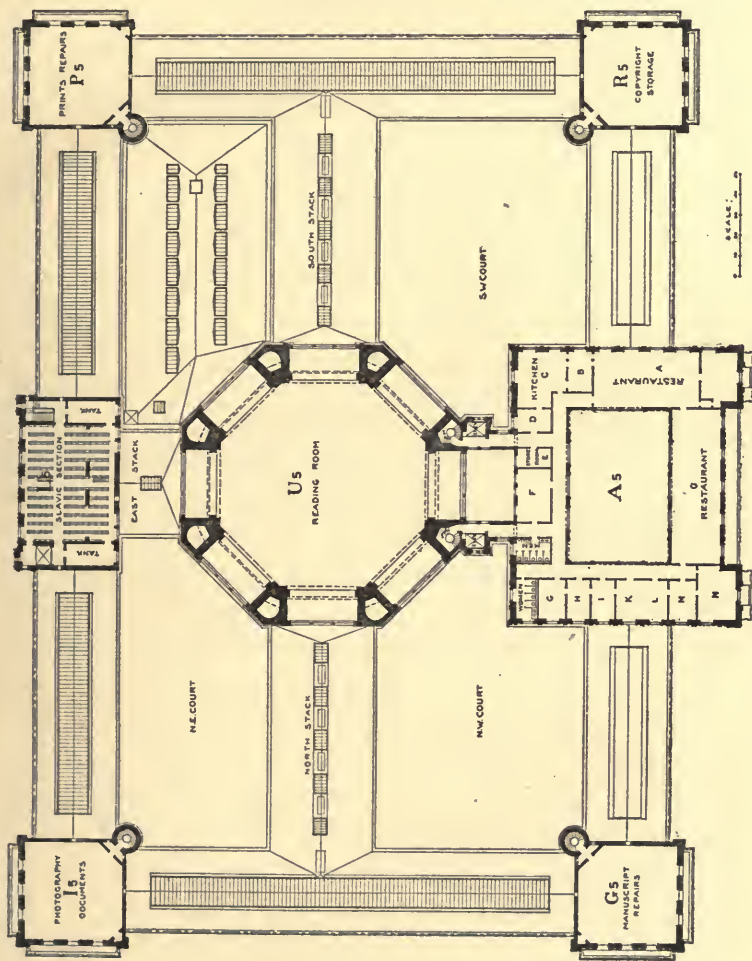
His interest, and a similar touch, extended to the books significant in form, and to bindings; and his warm concern to every department and activity of the Library. In relation to the staff this became a personal concern, which took effect in various kindly and considerate ways; while the spirit of his relation to his own work seemed to refine and dignify even the most ordinary and routine work of others with whom he came into contact. It was an animating influence throughout the Library.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.

REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1915

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1915. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 135. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, incorporated in full as Appendix II.

The death, on October 22 (1914), of my associate, Bernard R. Green, left a vacancy in the Superintendency of the Library Building and Grounds, which under the law would be filled by Presidential appointment. A provision, however (in the Legislative appropriation bill for 1915-16 as reported to the House on December 14, 1914), to transfer the duties of the position to the Librarian, giving him a deputy as "assistant superintendent and disbursing officer," caused the postponement of any nomination during the session; for the bill, and incidentally this provision, remained pending until its close. As finally passed, however, the bill retained as to the Superintendency the provisions of the existing law, only reducing the salary from \$5,000 to \$3,000; and on April 19 the President designated Mr. Frank Lloyd Averill, of Washington, D. C., to receive a recess commission, under which on April 23 he took over the duties of the office.

In so far as these involved disbursements I had been able (under a ruling of the Treasury Department) to provide for them during the interim by the designation of Mr. Green's Chief Clerk, Mr. Wade H. Rabbitt, as (temporary) Disbursing Officer. As to other matters (the care and administration of the building itself and the grounds) I was, of course, obliged for the time being to assume such responsibility as the situation required. From January 25 (1915), however, my authority was made definite by a provision in the Urgent Deficiency Act of that date reading as follows:

"LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: During the present vacancy in the office of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, the Librarian of Congress is authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the said office, except those of disbursing officer."

Under this provision I proceeded until the assumption of the office by Mr. Averill, on April 23, 1915.

The matters requiring attention during this period were chiefly of a routine nature, and for the most part such as Mr. Green's competent staff could deal with in course. They are sufficiently included in the Superintendent's report of the year as a whole, and seem to require no particularization by me.

Legislative reference In my last report I noted as of prime interest the grant of an appropriation for Legislative Reference service, explained the conditions which seemed to call for such a service here, and reviewed the efforts which for some years previous had been directed toward the establishment of it. The appropriation (in the Legislative appropriation Act for the year 1914-15) did not, however, become actually available until July 1, 1914. So that the service under it was merely prospective when my last report was drafted.

The appropriation read as follows:

"LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to prepare

such indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use pursuant to the Act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, \$25,000."

Although the appropriation became available at the beginning of the fiscal year, the demand would obviously be slight until the beginning of the regular session in December. A full organization of the staff was therefore deferred until then. Certain preliminaries were, however, desirable—in particular, a consideration of questions pending which were likely to receive attention during the session. These might be indicated (1) in the program outlined by or in behalf of the administration, (2) by the announced programs of certain major Committees, (3) by bills actually pending in one House which had passed the other, and (4) by other bills pending which were likely to be passed even in a short session.

Among the subjects of legislation thus clearly in prospect were (1) the Conservation bills, so called, (2) the Merchant marine, (3) the Government of the Philippines, (4) Immigration. On some of these one House had already acted. There were also, in the same category, bills relating to convict-made goods, to railroad securities, to Federal aid in road making, to a bureau of labor safety, and to publicity in campaign contributions. Among the subjects in which the administration had expressed interest was that of a national Budget system.

To anticipate the demand for "data" on these subjects and to identify and, so far as practicable, actually assemble the source material in advance was the natural course, and it was adopted. In only one subject, however, was an attempt made to draw off and digest the data. This was in relation to the Budget. The demand here was likely to be for a description of Budget systems in foreign countries. A descriptive account of these was therefore undertaken,

beginning with Great Britain. As to other subjects, the response awaited the demand, the character and angle of which could not well be anticipated.

One other preliminary was obvious—that is, to consider the field of each of the major Committees of Congress and to assign each field, or the several contiguous fields, to some one of the staff who should give it special study and be specially responsible for the treatment of it. If not a specialist in the subject matter, such an employee would at least become one in his knowledge of the sources and his familiarity with the means for the ready use of them. He would inform himself as to what exists in print, recommend material to be acquired, and acquaint himself with guides, indexes, and the other aids to quick and certain reference. All of such material and aids in the various executive and scientific Departments and Bureaus were of course to be noted and if available in printed form to be assembled as part of the apparatus of the Division.

Demands certain to be expected would involve our own (Federal) statutes. A complete detailed and scientific index to these would therefore be essential. Now such an index did not exist. One "compiled" was issued in 1906, but it consisted merely of a consolidation of the indexes to the biennial volumes. The Index prepared by our previous corps and issued in 1908 did attempt to be both scientific and detailed. It was based on a set of schedules—subject headings—prepared in advance and submitted for criticism. The two volumes issued covered, however, only the period to 1908, and merely the permanent and general law. It needed to be brought to date and to be complemented by an index to the private and local acts, many of which contain provisions of general import beyond the occasion or the locality. A group of indexers applied specifically to this work was accordingly organized, and has pursued steadily

the construction of these indexes as part of the necessary permanent apparatus of the Division.

With the session the particular demands began to come in. Their interest is in their character and range, but also in relation to the apprehensions expressed by opponents of the service itself. For from the time such a service here was suggested there have been such opponents. Some protested that its effect would be to turn the Library into a "Bill Factory." Their objection was met by the entire elimination from the project of "bill drafting," which is a feature of state legislative service and which was urged here. Others foresaw in the service a mass of material of trifling public import, which would be fed into the Record in the form of speeches either wholly partisan or at most conducing rather to the personal vanity of the legislator than to the efficiency of legislation. Others anticipated demands purely private, local or personal, which would exhaust its energies without in the least advancing the business of legislation.

The actual demands during the three months of the session may be grouped as follows: for digests or compilations of Federal or State statute or Constitutional law on various subjects; for comparative studies, compilations, abstracts or translations of foreign law or decrees on various subjects; for compilations on certain questions of Legislative procedure—domestic and foreign; for translations and compilations on certain subjects in International law; for digests and compilations on Powers of the executive—in Canada France, and Germany—over the tariff; for statistical information on some nineteen subjects, foreign and domestic; for extracts (furnished in the form of photostat reproductions) of various articles in newspapers or periodicals; for lists of bills introduced on certain subjects; for memoranda on bills pending, e. g., the construction of certain words or phrases, the history of previous legislation on the same subject, Precedents from other jurisdictions, or the Record of

subjects within the field of two or more Committees; for bibliographic memoranda on certain subjects; and for reports or memoranda involving miscellaneous reference work in cooperation with other Divisions of the Library. There were some seventeen of the last described. Practically all were pertinent to questions before or likely to come before Congress, even if not involved in legislation actually pending.

This summary indicates the range of the work, but not its dimension; for while some of the inquiries could be answered in an hour and a single typewritten page, others required several weeks of research and a statement covering 50 pages.

A detailed list of the subjects dealt with is not feasible here. An examination of it would be suggestive as indicating how far the actual demands upon the service have justified the apprehensions expressed. Of demands purely personal to the legislator, the number has been surprisingly small, at most three or four. All of the others, if not related to legislation actually pending or in prospect, did relate to matters of proper concern to a legislator; the analysis or interpretation of particular statutes, or of statutes dealing with certain subject matter, in which a Member of Congress might have a justifiable interest. Of this description were, for instance, the various demands for the state laws on various subjects. Of major importance in themselves, and most distinctive in the service required, were the questions involving foreign or international law. These alone would have required a service such as this. The number of them, small during a single short session, must of course increase with the increased participation of the United States in the affairs of the world; and the inevitable participation of Congress and of individual Members of Congress in the discussion and determination of the attitude of the United States upon those affairs. This latter participation creates a situation here not paralleled in any country with a responsible ministry. In such a country

it may be sufficient that the ministry shall be informed; in ours the minority as well as the majority, and each member of both minority and majority, is entitled to be informed. Where there is a responsible ministry the information is supplied by experts who are part of the permanent executive establishment. In our case the initiative in legislation may be taken by a single member of Congress; the legislation may even be carried through in opposition to the administration. And the data required, even if in the possession of the executive, may not be seasonably available. It is important that they should be in the hands of the member *before* he takes the initiative or in any way announces his purpose. An understanding of them may enable him to shape his proposal to better advantage. It may induce him to abandon it wholly. In either case he should have it.

The situation at Washington differs, therefore, from that at a capital where all the initiative is taken by a responsible ministry, and the data required by the minority are employed only for the purpose of criticism.

Prominent during the past session were questions arising out of the war: Exportation of munitions, the Military and Naval expenditures of various countries (including the United States) during the past quarter century; the Transfer of flag; Contraband; Exportation and destination of copper; Protest; Suppression of liquor traffic; the London conference; Neutrality. The discussion of the Seamen's bill called for compilations upon the Wages of seamen in foreign countries; and that on the Ship purchase bill for the legislation of foreign countries in aid of or governmental control of a Merchant marine. The legislation of Russia on this latter subject seeming especially apposite, this section of the compilation was printed as a Committee document. It played little, if any, part in the discussion. In a question so large as the one involved, however, the value of data is not always

to be tested by the immediate affirmative use to which they are put.

That much of the data actually quoted in debate went merely to swell the pages of the Record must be admitted; that much was desired and employed for purposes merely "partisan" goes without saying. Both are true of the books called for from the Library itself. The compensation is that the data sought for and supplied in this way will be apt to be more accurate than that "fed into the Record" without the aid of such a service. The personnel of the staff includes men trained in law and research; its spirit and methods are scientific; its object is to state the facts and (so far as conclusions are ventured) the truth. If the legislator uses only that portion of the facts which will support his argument, that is his affair, as the argument itself is his affair. His opponent has an equal opportunity to secure the opposing facts upon which to base an opposing argument.

The omission from the service as legalized of any provision for bill drafting did not prevent some requests for aid in this. In two or three cases the aid was given; but informally, and merely as the personal suggestion of someone of the staff brought into personal relation with the legislator. I refer, of course, to the actual final shaping of the bill, expert control of which is so earnestly urged by publicists considering the machinery of legislation. Preliminary aid of various sorts is within the regular scope of the service. It may, for instance, report what is the existing law on a given subject and how this has been construed by the courts, and what rules, regulations, and decisions have been made under it by an executive department. In reading through the Federal statutes (and in the course of their work they will have read through every one of them, from the beginning to date) its corps of indexers note the "usual form" of any bill, clause, or paragraph of common occurrence, also the particular word or phrase employed to effect a certain pur-

pose. These notes are at the disposal of any Member. And the material the Reference bureau accumulates as part of its apparatus may prove serviceable to him in other ways; for instance, in determining whether the administrative features of his bill conform to existing departmental machinery, whether the references to existing statutes are exact, and what existing statutes, if any, should be specifically mentioned in the repealing clause. Such service would be merely auxiliary. The Member would still determine what is to be carried by the bill, and he would draw the bill.

The work to be done in indexing the Federal Statutes was:

(1) The continuation to date *on cards* of the Index to ^{Indexing of the} ~~Federal Statutes~~ the Permanent and General Law, which the two volumes published in 1908, 1911, had brought down through the year 1907. This has been accomplished and the cards incorporated with the cards that formed the "copy" for the published volumes. The office has now, therefore, a consolidated index on cards of the Permanent general statute law of the United States from 1789 through March 4, 1915; an Index compiled by it upon the basis of schedules devised by it, and constituting therefore a piece of apparatus which it can use with facility.

(2) The preparation of indexes (on cards) to—

A. The Local acts—permanent as well as temporary;

B. The Private acts—permanent as well as temporary; and

C. The "Temporary general," so far as this may seem to require treatment.

Progress has been made upon the above, so that at the date of drafting this Report (i. e., September 15) the situation is reported to be as follows:

A. *Local*.—Volumes 33, 34, 36 (except Appropriation acts) have been covered, and parts of the Revised Statutes and of volumes 18, 19, 20, 35. This leaves yet to be treated

volumes 1-17, 21-32, 37, 38, and parts of the Revised Statutes, and of volumes 18-20 and 35.

B. *Private*.—Volumes 21, 22, and 28-37 completed; also parts of volumes 18-20 and 27, and the few private law provisions which appear incidentally in the Revised Statutes. As there is no "private" law in volumes 1-5, 7, and 8, the above leaves still to be treated volumes 6, 9-17, 23-26, 38, and parts of 18-20 and 27.

C. "*Temporary General*."—This is embodied chiefly in Appropriation Acts, the provisions in which are ordinarily assumed to be merely temporary in absence of the words "after," or "hereafter," or similar specification. The importance of many such provisions even where temporary in their specific application, warrants an index to them. It has been begun, with volume 38 of the Statutes—in accordance with the method adopted of treating the latest volumes first, and working backward.

All of this recent indexing is merely on cards. The results may never be published; but their purpose and justification were independent of any design of publication. They were to furnish apparatus indispensable to the efficient conduct of our Legislative reference service.

The demands upon the Reference service did not cease with the close of the session; certain particular undertakings (for instance, a compilation of the Land laws desired by the House Committee on the Public lands) necessarily continued into the recess; and there was a great deal of preparation requisite for the session to come. The organization was, therefore, with some diminutions, continued through June. On July 1, however, it was reduced to the minimum where it now is and will remain until November and the eve of the next session.

Such a diminution means of course the severance from the service of experts whom it may be difficult to secure

again—experts with an accumulated experience difficult to replace.

It should be avoided in any such service that is to be permanent.

Provision for a continuance of the service during the fiscal year 1915-16 was included in my estimates submitted last October. It was omitted from the Appropriation bill as reported to the House last December; but later inserted by the Senate, with the phraseology amplified and made general, as follows:

“LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and Committees and Members thereof, \$25,000.”

And in this form it was agreed to in conference and became law.

With the experience of a long session thus added to that of a short one, some estimate should be possible of the value of such a service to Congress, and of the dimension and character of the organization necessary, if it is to become permanent.

SERVICE

Except in the Legislative Reference Division, where the new appropriation enabled us to take on temporarily some assistants of the character of “experts,” there were no additions of importance to our staff during the past fiscal year. Mr. James D. Thompson, who had organized for us the Legislative Reference service with an agreement only to see it through the session, felt compelled for reasons of health to resign from it at the session’s close. His equipment for the task was unique, not the least important element in it being his own foundation studies in pure science, a habit of precision, and a punctilious devotion to truth for its own

sake. For years past he had been interested in the study of service such as this; and in the various positions he had held with us and elsewhere he had acquired a familiarity with material (especially documents and law) and an experience of practice directly applicable to it. Whatever "principles" may be said to have been established in it as the result of the past year's experiment and most of the methods adopted for the treatment of the problems are to be credited to him. Our debt to him is a permanent one.

For the general direction of the Indexing we were fortunate in securing again Mrs. A. M. Munson, who, as Miss McNamara, had been associated with the compilation of the two volumes issued in 1908, 1911. Mrs. Munson is engaged on similar work for the State of New York, but arranged to give one week in three to the work here; and did so from November throughout the fiscal year. She has now been able to resign the conduct of it to her senior assistant, Mr. W. H. McClenon.

A temporary change incidental to the Reference service was the detail of Mr. Ernest Bruncken from the Copyright Office to the charge of the room (room 74) at the Capitol which was the Headquarters there of the service during the session. This detail (due to Mr. Bruncken's antecedent familiarity with such service gained during his four years' experience as State Legislative Reference Librarian at Sacramento) lasted from the beginning of the session through the remainder of the fiscal year. He then resumed his regular position as Assistant Register of Copyrights, to which Mr. Arthur Crisfield of the Office had in his absence been temporarily advanced.

Since the close of the year Mr. William W. Bishop, the Superintendent of our Reading Rooms, has left us to become Librarian of the University of Michigan. It was from a University Library (that of Princeton, where he was Reference Librarian) that Mr. Bishop came to us, eight years ago. The

University of Michigan is his Alma Mater, and he has always maintained a keen interest in its affairs and warm relations with members of its faculty. The invitation to become its librarian was irresistible, and I could not ask him to resist it. His departure adds one more to the list, already long, of accomplished and experienced men and women who have graduated from our service into positions of importance elsewhere.

I shall defer any attempt to provide a permanent successor to him. I have, however, placed in temporary charge of the Reading Rooms Mr. Frederick W. Ashley, for some years past Chief of our Order Division.

In my last Report I noted the action of Congress in granting a slight increase (\$5 a month) in 135 salaries of lower grade. In line with this action and to perfect it in accordance with my estimates preceding it (see my Report for 1914, page 15) I submitted for the present year recommendations for additional slight increases in 197 positions similar in grade (i. e., from \$1,200 down). They are quoted in detail under "Finance," *infra*. They were not adopted. As, however, they seem to me to involve the permanent welfare of the service, I shall renew them.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1914	Appropriations 1915	Expenditures 1915	Appropriations 1916
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	<i>a</i> \$254,420.00	\$264,120.00	\$263,737.71	\$264,120.00
Special service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,919.30	2,000.00
Sunday service.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,983.25	10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes	<i>b</i> 31,392.27	<i>b</i> 34,974.88	<i>b</i> 34,764.87	39,500.00
Legislative reference.....		25,000.00	24,042.31	25,000.00
Carrier service.....	960.00	960.00	857.33	960.00
Copyright Office.....	102,580.00	102,580.00	<i>c</i> 102,419.36	102,580.00
Increase of Library.....	<i>d</i> 98,000.00	<i>d</i> 98,000.00	<i>e</i> 98,000.00	<i>d</i> 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	<i>f</i> 6,804.83	<i>f</i> 7,300.65	7,269.41	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	506,157.10	544,935.53	542,993.54	549,460.00
Buildings and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	77,325.00	80,205.00	76,233.74	79,645.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous..	14,000.00	16,000.00	<i>e</i> 15,956.51	14,000.00
Furniture and shelving.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	<i>e</i> 9,991.29	17,000.00
Bookstack, southeast court of building.....	<i>g</i> 2,102.38			
Total building and grounds..	103,427.38	106,205.00	102,181.54	110,645.00
Grand total.....	609,584.48	651,140.53	645,175.08	660,105.00
Printing and binding (allotment not appropriation).....	* 200,596.69	* 200,583.63	200,462.10	200,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	<i>h</i> 1,286.67	<i>h</i> 1,902.55		<i>h</i> 2,702.55

a Exclusive of \$300 appropriated for payment of Miss E. J. Giffin.

b Appropriations 1914 includes credits of \$1,392.27 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Appropriations 1915 includes \$1,361.86 credits on account of sales to Government institutions and \$113.02 yet to be credited. Expenditures 1915 (\$34,764.87) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$59,379.54).

c Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$111,922.75).

d Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

e Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

f Appropriations 1914 includes credits of \$4.83 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions. Appropriations 1915 includes credits of 65 cents on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

g Balance available from preceding year, deposited in surplus fund of the Treasury June 30, 1914.

h Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

* Allotment 1914 includes credits of \$596.69 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Allotment 1915 includes credits of \$583.63 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions; does not include \$48.43 yet to be credited.

The appropriations for 1914-15 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries (general service)—*General administration*: One additional position, assistant, at \$1,000; the following salaries were increased: Stenographer and typewriter, \$720 to \$780; messenger, etc., \$480 to \$540; junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Bibliography Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 1 assistant, \$720 to \$780; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Binding Division: The following salary was increased: 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Catalogue Division: The following salaries were increased: 14 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 4 assistants, \$800 to \$860; 13 assistants, \$720 to \$780; 10 assistants, \$540 to \$600; 4 assistants, \$480 to \$540; 6 junior messengers, \$360 to \$420.

Congressional Reference Library: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$720 to \$780; 2 junior messengers, \$360 to \$420.

Division of Documents: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$720 to \$780; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Law Library: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$900 to \$960; 1 assistant, \$480 to \$540; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Mail Division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$900 to \$960; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Division of Maps and Charts: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 1 assistant, \$720 to \$780; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Division of Manuscripts: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$900 to \$960; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Music Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$720 to \$780; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Order Division: The following salaries were increased: 3 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 2 assistants, \$720 to \$780; 1 assistant, \$520 to \$580; 2 junior messengers, \$360 to \$420.

Periodical Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 5 assistants, \$720 to \$780; 2 junior messengers, \$360 to \$420.

Division of Prints: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, \$900 to \$960; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Reading Room: The following salaries were increased: Stenographer and typewriter, \$900 to \$960; 25 assistants, \$720 to \$780; telephone operator, \$600 to \$660; 1 attendant Representatives' Reading Room, \$900 to \$960, and 1 attendant Representatives' Reading Room, \$720 to \$780; 2 attendants for gallery and alcoves, \$480 to \$540; 4 junior messengers, \$360 to \$420.

Semitic Division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, \$900 to \$1,500; 1 junior messenger, \$360 to \$420.

Legislative Reference: (New appropriation) \$25,000.

Card Indexes: Appropriation increased from \$30,000 to \$33,500.

Contingent expenses: Appropriation increased from \$6,800 to \$7,300.

The appropriations for 1915-16 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Legislative Reference: The item made to read:

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, \$25,000.

Card Indexes: Appropriation increased from \$33,500 to \$39,500. The item made to read:

For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including

the following salaries now authorized and being paid: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—one \$1,600, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, three at \$1,200 each, two at \$1,100 each, three at \$1,000 each; and for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$15,600, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$39,500.

Increase of the Library of Congress: The item made to read:

For purchase of books for the Library, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen, \$90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000.

Library estimates, 1915-16: The following positions asked for in the estimates for 1915-16 were not granted:

<i>Mail and delivery:</i> One assistant (in particular to operate the motor cycle in connection with the Library delivery service)...	\$600
<i>Reading Room:</i> Two junior stack assistants, at \$600 each.....	1, 200
	<hr/> 1, 800

Increases of salary recommended, not granted:

Library proper:

5 assistants from \$900 to \$1,200.....	\$1, 500
9 assistants from \$1,000 to \$1,080.....	720
30 assistants from \$960 to \$1,080.....	3, 600
2 assistants from \$900 to \$1,080.....	360
1 attendant (Senate Reading Room), \$900 to \$1,080.....	180
3 stenographers from \$900 to \$960.....	180
4 assistants from \$860 to \$900.....	160
1 messenger from \$840 to \$900.....	60
53 assistants from \$780 to \$900.....	6, 360
2 assistants from \$720 to \$900.....	360
2 watchmen (Reading Room), \$720 to \$900.....	360
1 telephone operator (Reading Room), \$660 to \$900.....	240
1 assistant from \$580 to \$600.....	20
8 assistants from \$540 to \$600.....	480
28 junior messengers, \$420 to \$480.....	1, 680
150 positions.....	<hr/> 16, 260

Copyright Office:

10 clerks from \$1,000 to \$1,080.....	800
18 clerks from \$900 to \$1,080.....	3, 240
2 clerks from \$800 to \$900.....	200
10 clerks from \$720 to \$900.....	1, 800
2 clerks from \$480 to \$600.....	240
5 junior messengers from \$360 to \$480.....	600
47 positions.....	<hr/> 6, 880

197 positions in total..... 23, 140

Increase of Library of Congress: (Purchase of books): \$100,000 recommended—\$90,000 granted.

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, \$2,500 recommended—\$2,000 granted.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full ^{COPYRIGHT:} as Appendix II, and is also separately printed by the Copy- ^{Statistics} right Office. It includes the text of the Copyright bill, H. R. 20695; British Order in Council, February 3, 1915; Presidential Proclamations: Sec. 1 (e) Great Britain, Sec. 1 (e) Italy; President's Proclamation, and text of Fourth International American Conference convention proclaimed July 13, 1914.

The principal statistics of the business done during the year are as follows:

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1914-15
Registrations (\$1) including certificates.....	\$104,420.00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates.....	4,723.50
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	663.00
For copies of record.....	507.00
For assignments and copies of same.....	1,195.00
For notices of user.....	126.25
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	33.00
For searches.....	255.00
Total.....	111,922.75
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates).....	203,767
Total number of registrations.....	115,193
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	147,538
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	149,461

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the office, as appears from the comparison following.

COPYRIGHT

RECEIPTS

OFFICE:

Receipts and expenses Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1914-15, as above.. \$111,922. 75

EXPENSES

Salaries as stated.....	\$102,419. 36	
Stationery and sundries.....	1,354. 03	
		<hr/> 103,773. 39
Net cash earnings.....		8,149. 36

The amount expended for salaries (\$102,419.36) includes the sum of \$4,680 paid in salaries to certain employees who have been classifying and crediting the old deposits received prior to 1897. This expenditure is chargeable to arrears. The *current* expenses of the Office are therefore considerably more than met by the *current* receipts.

The above statement includes all *disbursements* except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only *cash* receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 203,767 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

The work of the Copyright Office is divided into two parts: (1) The current business, covering applications received since the reorganization of the Office under the Register in 1897; (2) The arrears, the classification, crediting, and indexing of the entries and deposits prior to 1897 (i. e., from 1870, when the copyright business was first placed under the Librarian of Congress).

*Current copy-
right business*

On the 7th day of July, 1915, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to and

including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made.

The total unfinished business for the full 18 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1915, amounts to but \$1,605.74 against a total completed business for the same period of \$1,536,789.30.

At the close of business on July 7, 1915, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 had all been recorded except 43 registrations in class A and 70 in class B, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress has been issued in four separate parts, was continued in five annual volumes properly indexed.

During the fiscal year about 2,842 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were examined preparatory to being credited to their respective entries, and 1,141 were duly credited.

Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897

During the past 18 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	1, 935, 574
Total number of articles deposited.....	3, 441, 054
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$1, 536, 789. 30
Total expenditure for service.....	\$1, 306, 535. 28
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$230, 254. 02

During the 45 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 2,816,430.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 18,956 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 8,522 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 42,607 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 10,332

Elimination of copyright deposits

books, 125 photographs, 17,729 prints, 2,929 contributions to periodicals, 5,915 periodicals, 102 dramatic or musical compositions, and 5,475 motion-picture films.

*Panama Pa-
cific exposition:
Branch Copyright
Office*

Under the act of Congress approved September 18, 1913, for the protection of foreign exhibitors at the Panama Pacific exposition, of articles within the domain of patent and copyright, a branch office was duly opened at San Francisco for the registration of such articles. To the date of the preparation of this report (September 15, 1915) practically no registrations for copyright have been made, and the sum (\$15,000) appropriated for the expense of the Copyright Branch has been but slightly drawn upon, the less because, pending evidence of demand for such registrations, the detail to San Francisco of a representative of the office was deferred, the answer to inquiries as to copyright, should any be received, being courteously undertaken at first by a representative of the Exposition authorities and later by the representative of the Patent Office.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY: PRINTED MATERIAL*

(From the report of the Chief of the Order Division, Mr. Ashley)

*Contents of the
Library June 30,
1914, and June 30,
1915*

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years, were as follows:

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1914	1915	Gain
Books.	2, 253, 309	2, 363, 873	110, 564
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).			
Maps and charts (pieces).	142, 217	147, 553	5, 336
Music (volumes and pieces).	703, 955	727, 808	23, 853
Prints (pieces).	376, 812	385, 757	8, 945

* For Manuscripts, Maps, Music, and Prints see under those headings *infra*.

Description	Net accessions	
	1914	1915
Printed books and pamphlets.....	125,054	110,564
Manuscripts(a numerical statement not feasible)		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces).....	6,489	5,336
Music (volumes and pieces).....	32,675	23,853
Prints (pieces).....	16,318	8,945
Miscellaneous.....	186	

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows:

ACCESSIONS:
Books and
pamphlets by
sources

How acquired	1914	1915
By purchase.....	20,534	30,747
By gift.....	14,753	9,829
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	35,331	31,060
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	4,890	5,979
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....		66
By International Exchange (from foreign Governments).....	7,877	7,612
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	2,333	4,164
Gifts from State governments.....	9,283	9,634
Gifts from local governments.....	2,826	1,313
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	1,331	559
By copyright.....	^a 15,815	^b 14,780
By Smithsonian.....	23,959	5,783
By exchange (piece for piece).....	2,248	3,085
By priced exchange.....	138	599
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	217	225

^a This includes 353 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^b This includes 145 volumes added to the reserve collections.

How acquired	1914	1915
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted or uncounted in their present form.	8,980	6,824
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.	150,515	132,259
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding.	9,130	4,550
Duplicates sent in exchange.	6,318	9,306
Returns of college and library catalogues.	10,013	7,839
	25,461	21,695
Net accessions.	125,054	110,564

These tables show a decrease of 12 per cent in the net total of accessions, due in a large measure to the war in Europe. That cause may not be at first apparent; for the item of purchases—our chief source of foreign accession—shows a heavy increase, wholly due, however, to purchases in the Far East, considerable in volume though not in cost, for which the plans were well under way before the war began. Normal conditions in Europe would have added greatly to this item. Most fortunately the power to carry forward our unexpended balances, recently granted by Congress, will convert what would otherwise have been a total loss into a mere postponement for better opportunity. From all the other sources of foreign accession the yield diminished: international exchanges, private gifts and foreign copyrights in some degree, but the Smithsonian deposits very notably.

My Report for 1910-11 noted the bequest to the Library *Harrisse bequest* by the late Henry Harrisse of "a full set of his own writings, annotated; and miscellaneous books, maps and manuscripts on related topics." The death of Mr. Harrisse occurred on May 13, 1910; and the provisions of the will were communicated to us promptly. But the probate proceedings were slow, and they were complicated by litigation which, though it did not bring into question the bequest to the Library, suspended any distribution whatever of the estate. And it was not until the beginning of the past summer that the collection was actually delivered to our representative in Paris, nor until August 7 that it arrived in Washington.

We must make grateful acknowledgment to the staff of the American Embassy at Paris for its interest and friendly aid during the interim: in keeping watch of the probate proceedings, in endeavoring to expedite delivery, in ensuring identification of the material, and in satisfying the executors and trustees of the legal competence of the Library to receive and receipt for such a bequest.

The bequest was in the form of a codicil, executed on March 3, 1910, and reading as follows:

"1. I bequeath to the Library of Congress of Washington City, United States, the complete collection of my own works annotated by my own hand, and numbering about 150 volumes, large and small, all bound, contained in the two bookcases of my library, labelled under the letters E and F, containing besides, manuscript maps, autographs and rare books, which are included in this bequest.

"I desire that the whole be preserved in a special bookcase of the said Library of Congress, exclusively devoted to the said bequest, and that nothing shall ever be sold or exchanged. This bequest is also made free of succession duties."

Harrisse bequest. The collection consists of 220 volumes and pamphlets, besides some packages and boxes of loose manuscript material. Two hundred and three of the volumes and pamphlets represent the writings of Harrisse himself. The collection includes all the writings listed by Vignaud¹ and by Cordier² and a few not noted by them, and comprises probably the only complete collection of Harrisse's writings in existence. All the more important works are on fine paper, usually in duplicate, and in most cases both copies are enriched with the author's manuscript notes and inserted illustrative material.

Of the 94 original writings credited to him, 80 deal with some phase of American history during the period of exploration and discovery; and of these 41, represented in the collection by 98 volumes and pamphlets, deal with Columbus, and largely with the points in controversy concerning him, such as the date and place of his birth, his sepulture, the letters, his life by Ferdinand, etc. Harrisse's most important contribution to Columbus literature was doubtless "*Christophe Colomb, son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, sa famille et ses descendants*," Paris, 1884. 2 v. large 8vo. The appearance of this while the second volume of Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America* was passing through the press, induced Mr. Winsor to add a lengthy postscript to his bibliographical "Notes" in comment upon it (v. 2, p. 88-92).

The "*Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*" (issued in 1866, with Additions in 1872) is still considered by many scholars as Harrisse's most important contribution to early American history. In it he described 308 publications relating to America which appeared between the years 1492 and 1551, whereas previous bibliographers had noted only

¹ Henry Harrisse: *Étude biographique et morale; avec la bibliographie critique de ses écrits*. Paris, 1912. [The bibliography comprises 94 entries.]

² Henry Harrisse, 1830-1910. [With a bibliography comprising 83 entries.] In the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 15 Nov. 1910.

58. One of the copies in the collection on Holland paper has been expanded by interleaving to two volumes, and is enriched with autograph notes, on the margins and interleaves, of the greatest bibliographical, cartographical, and historical interest, and sufficient in number to form a volume by themselves.

The appearance of Harrisse's "*Fernand Colomb. Sa vie, ses œuvres*," Paris, 1872 (previously issued in Spanish, Sevilla, 1871), gave rise to a controversy regarding the authenticity of the life of Columbus attributed to his son Ferdinand. This material is well represented in the collection and quite fully annotated.

Other important works in this field, all represented by fine copies with autograph notes, are, "The Discovery of North America", 1892; "*Découverte et évolution cartographique de Terre Neuve et des pays circonvoisins, 1479-1501-1769*," 1900; "*Excerpta Colombiniana: Bibliographie de quatre cents pièces gothiques, françaises, italiennes, & latines du commencement du xvi^e siècle non décrites jusqu'ici*," 1877; "John Cabot, the discoverer of America, and Sebastian, his son," 1896. On a fly leaf of this last volume under date of November 22, 1895 is the note: "The present is, out of eighty-seven, my best work! Hy. Hsse."

Among the printed books in the collection are two of great rarity. One is the "*Bibliotheca Barlowiana*," of which only 4 copies were printed (in New York in 1864). It is a descriptive catalogue of the rarest Americana in the collection of Samuel L. M. Barlow. The other is the "Letters of Christopher Columbus describing his first voyage to the western hemisphere," New York, 1865, of which only 10 copies were printed.

Of the miscellaneous items worthy of mention are an autograph letter by Peter Martyr d'Anghiera, and a fine

Harrisse bequest. copy of Antonio de Remesal's "*Historia general de las Indias occidentales*," Madrid, 1620.

The maps, though few in number, are notable. Champlain's original manuscript map of Canada, 1607, on parchment, would be an important addition to any collection. The original manuscript map on vellum, "*Description du pais des Hurons*, 1631," has also a particular interest for the region of the great lakes. [The above two maps are described by Gabriel Marcel in his "*Cartographie de la nouvelle France*," Paris, 1885, page 6.] Lastly, an important series of manuscript maps of parts of North and Central America drawn by Ivan Vingbooms, cartographer to the Prince of Nassau, in 1639, in three thin folio volumes, show the West Indies, New Netherlands, Florida, California, Manatus, Godyn's Bay (Delaware Bay), and Noort Rivier.

Among the miscellaneous manuscripts are two works of interest to bibliographers. One is an extensive, classified bibliography of Christopher Columbus; the other a bio-bibliography of all the more important persons connected with the discovery and exploration of America during the first half century. Both are on cards in the handwriting of Harrisse.

In a letter to me written (December 25, 1908), while the bequest was in contemplation, Mr. Harrisse remarked of the set of his own works embraced in it: "The whole constitutes the results of nearly forty years of exclusive and laborious efforts in the field of American History, Geography and Cartography." Both the efforts and the results are too well known to require review here.¹ I merely note here, as of general interest, that though born abroad, and for the major portion—including the last forty years—of his life a resident of Paris, Mr. Harrisse resided in the United States during most

¹ They are summarized in the two essays (by Mr. Vignaud and by Mr. Cordier) which I have cited, and in a brief bio-bibliographical sketch by Adolph Growoll printed for the Dibdin Club in 1899.

of his youth and early manhood—at first in the Carolinas, where (supporting himself by teaching) he qualified for the bar, and later in Chicago and New York, where he practiced law, not returning to France until the eve of the Franco-Prussian war. It was indeed a fortunate contact here (with Mr. S. L. M. Barlow in 1864-65) that established his interest in early Americana, and determined the main field of his researches. His practice became large and lucrative; but neither here nor subsequently in France did it absorb him to the exclusion of the studies which were his private passion. The industry and ardor which he expended upon these were indeed extraordinary and widely recognized; and if the “results” were not accorded a treatment generous enough wholly to satisfy him, this was doubtless (as his biographers assert) because of the severity of his own attitude in controversy, which tended to embitter his opponents and gradually to alienate even his friends; so that in his later years he seems to have felt isolated from the cordialities of scholarship. It was on this account the more desirable that this collection, which embodies the complete record of his industry and enthusiasm, should be placed and preserved here intact, to make its own proof of the man and his work and its unimpaired contribution to science.

The largest single gift of printed books came from Mrs. ^{GIFTS:} Ridgely Hunt, a collection of 316 volumes, chiefly Italian ^{Hunt} works from the library of the late William Cruger Pell, but including many other desirable books.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper increased substantially our ^{Harper} source material for the history of the movement for woman suffrage by the gift of 12 specially prepared volumes embodying the results of many years of writing for the press, of systematic collection during the same period, and of many recent months of labor spent by Mrs. Harper in a careful, logical arrangement of the material for permanent preservation in usable form. The collection includes prac-

tically all that appeared in the department entitled "The Cause of Woman," conducted by Mrs. Harper in the New York Sun, 1899-1903. This material was preserved by Miss Susan B. Anthony with a view to its ultimate deposit in the Library of Congress. It constitutes a full connected record of current events in the suffrage movement. Later volumes preserve a large body of the more fugitive literature of the California campaign for suffrage, 1896-1900; current reports of the various International Councils and Congresses held in Berlin, Copenhagen, Paris, Amsterdam, Geneva, London, Budapest, Rome, and The Hague, 1904-1914; miscellaneous printed addresses, and newspaper and magazine articles. Throughout the collection are interspersed hundreds of portraits, autograph letters, and personal memorabilia of the leaders in the suffrage cause.

The more notable gifts of individual volumes included the following:

GIFTS:
Miscellaneous

From M. Jules Charles-Roux a copy of his "Souvenirs du passé; le Cercle artistique de Marseille; avec une gravure au burin, trente et une héliogravures, deux planches en couleur hors texte, six cent quatre-vingt-six dessins originaux et illustrations dans le texte. Paris, A. Lemerre, 1906."

From Mr. Louis C. Tiffany a copy of "The art work of Louis C. Tiffany. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Page & company, 1914."

From Mr. Joseph E. Widener a copy of "Pictures in the collection of P. A. B. Widener at Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania. Early German, Dutch & Flemish schools. . . Philadelphia, Priv. print., 1913."

From Mr. George Iles a copy of the very scarce "Biography of Ottman Mergenthaler and history of the linotype, its invention and development. Baltimore, Md., 1898."

From Mr. J. P. Morgan a copy of Part 3 of the "Babylonian records in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, ed. by Albert T. Clay."

From Mr. Nieh Chi-Cheh, Vice Chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commission from the Republic of China, a copy of the diary of his grandfather, His Excellency Chen Kuo-fan, in 40 volumes.

The Publisher's Weekly of May 29, 1915, contained the following:

"As is well known, the Library of Congress receives all books copyrighted in the United States and prints and distributes catalog cards for them. In order that books which are not copyrighted in the United States may be more fully represented on its shelves and in its stock of printed cards, the Library of Congress invites publishers to present to it copies of books imported by them even if no copyright in the United States is claimed by them. The name of the publisher who imports the book is given on the card as a matter of routine when it is given in the imprint. When the name of the importer does not appear in the imprint, it will hereafter be added on the card in brackets *provided* that it is given on a slip pasted below the imprint. The price of the book, if supplied, will also be given on the card. The publicity afforded the importing publisher through the printed card distribution service of the national library should prove an excellent recompense for the single copy of the work necessary to secure this entry. The Library charges the importer no fees."

Largely as a result of this we received before June 30 from Richard G. Badger, 7 volumes; from the Bloch Publishing Company, 14 volumes; from the Funk & Wagnalls Company, 9 volumes; from Henry Holt and Company, 16 volumes; from B. W. Huebsch, 6 volumes; from the John Lane Company, 55 volumes; from Charles Scribner's Sons,

1 volume; from the Frederick A. Stokes Company, 9 volumes.

BEQUEST:

John F. Dillon

The will of the late Judge John Forrest Dillon of New York contained the following clause:

"I give to the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., for use of law library of the Supreme Court of the United States, the eight volumes of original addresses compiled by me (with portraits and correspondence) delivered throughout the United States on Marshall day, 1901."

Judge Dillon's deep interest in John Marshall, evidenced by his "Life, character and judicial services of Chief Justice Marshall," has now enriched the Library of Congress with this unique collection, most valuable and interesting, of some 137 printed addresses, 159 portraits, and 309 autograph letters from the legal notables of the country in tribute to the great expounder of the Constitution.

PURCHASES:

Chinese literature

Last year's report noted the services of Dr. Hing Kwai Fung in selecting a large number of representative Chinese works. These services ended early in this fiscal year with the delivery of a still larger collection, 10,741 volumes, chiefly collected works, encyclopædias, history, geography, archaeology, and epigraphy.

The largest and most important part of this new accession consists of *Ts'ung shoo* or Collectanea, the significance of which is thus stated by Dr. Berthold Laufer: "Many ancient and most interesting writings have been preserved only in these repositories, a class of publications corresponding to our 'Series' or 'Library' and usually containing the first printed editions of ancient manuscripts. In some cases these collections are of a heterogeneous nature, since they include only such rare books as chanced to fall into the hands of an individual or a publishing house. In other cases they are arranged according to a plan well mapped out beforehand, comprising the writers of certain periods or limited to certain

classes of literature, as philosophy, poetry, geography, or medicine."

Of these collections or repositories, the present accession embraces 101 different series, varying in extent from a few volumes up to the *Chi fu ts'ung shoo* in 438 volumes and the *T'ung chi t'ang Ching* in 480, the whole group of collectanea containing 4,644 volumes.

Historical treatises number 1,925 volumes, including an early Palace edition of the dynastic history known as *Nien ssu shih*, in 602 volumes. The term Palace edition is applied to works issued in the reigns of K'ang-hi and K'ien-lung from the imperial printing office, which was established by decree of the Emperor K'ang-hi in 1680 in a series of buildings southwest of the Palace City. The establishment with all its stock of blocks and types was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1869 and Palace editions are becoming rare and eagerly sought for. Those in the present accession comprise 870 volumes.

Epigraphy is well represented by 30 works in 221 volumes. The investigation of ancient inscriptions has long been studiously pursued by the Chinese. Thousands of early records on stone have been published in facsimile, many of them exceedingly important and interesting documents. Among the more valuable works of this character now added are the *Kin shi tsui pien*, a comprehensive collection of ancient inscriptions down to the end of the Kin dynasty, compiled by Wáng Ch'ang and published in 1805; the *K'êw koo tsing sháy kin shih t'ôô*, a collection of facsimiles of inscriptions on vessels, coins, and seals, published in 1818 by Ch'ín King; the *Kin shih shè*, a series of criticisms on lapidary inscriptions by Kō Tsung-ch'ang; the *Kin shi k'ê*, a treatise on various antiquities in metal, stone, and earthenware by Chang Yen-ch'ang, published in 1778; the Ming edition of the *Kin shih yün fòd*, a dictionary of the ancient

characters found in bronze and stone inscriptions; *Tao chai chi chin lu*, an illustrated catalogue of the collection of the Viceroy Tuan Fang which was intended as the nucleus of a national museum; *Kwán miao chai ts'ang chin shih wen k'ao lueh* by Lè Kwang-ying, being notices of the characters found in a large collection of inscriptions. This group, with similar works added last year, puts us in possession of much of the material necessary for satisfactory investigation of Chinese antiquities.

Encyclopædias in this accession number 14, comprised in 652 volumes, including the Pao edition of the *T'aé ping yü lán*; the *San tsâ t'ô hwúy*, a comprehensive cyclopædia of arts and sciences compiled by Wáng K'e; and the *Kwàng pò wúh ché* by Túng Sze-chang finished in 1607.

Chinese topographical writings are said to be probably unrivaled for extent and systematic comprehensiveness. Separate works exist regarding every portion of the Empire. Their practical value in the solution of our own commercial and agricultural problems is yearly receiving wider recognition. The present accession includes 1,842 volumes of this class, embracing in addition to general works, 7 treatises each on a particular province, 13 relating to particular prefectures, 7 to separate departments, and 43 to smaller districts.

The assignment of Dr. Walter T. Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry to an investigation in China and Japan, in the interests of the Department of Agriculture, afforded us another desirable opportunity for judicious selection of items needed to round out the Chinese collection. Dr. Swingle's first purchase for our account contained 1,409 volumes, including 116 volumes issued during the Ming dynasty or earlier, 260 volumes of geographical works, and 147 volumes of collectanea. As this undertaking is still in progress at this writing, extended statement of the results is reserved for the future.

Our East Asiatic collection (Chinese, Manchu, Mongol, Tibetan and Japanese) is now in excess of 45,000 volumes. Aside from the casual accretions of the past 60 years, its principal constituent groups are these:

(a) The beginning of the collection is due to the interest of Hon. Caleb Cushing, our first minister to China, who in 1844 negotiated the earliest treaty between the United States and the Emperor of China. Upon his return he brought with him well selected standard works, history, medicine, classics, poetry, ritualism, essays, and dictionaries—e. g., the "Thirteen classics" in 366 volumes, Choo He's history in 210; in all 2,547 volumes.

(b) The present eminence of the collection is due to the late William Woodville Rockhill, who, by large gifts, by lasting interest, by the unselfish labor of years applied with special knowledge of the languages and literature, not only raised our resources to distinction but supplied the impetus which has since brought them to commanding rank among Western collections.

Interested even from his boyhood in Tibetan Buddhism, he had acquired a good knowledge of written Tibetan before he went to China as second secretary of the American legation in 1884. Always a student of the broadest vision he applied himself during the following years not alone to the increasing responsibilities of his advancing posts but to a thorough study of Chinese and of spoken Tibetan under the guidance of an intelligent lama, from Lh'asa, whose friendship he had gained. He learned the languages of remote districts; he became an authority on things Chinese.

These studies could scarcely have been so long sustained without the possession of a sympathetic insight into the Chinese character. It was this combination of interest, friendly feeling, and profound knowledge that carried him through two long, dangerous journeys of exploration in regions never before trodden by a white man, that afterwards brought about his appointment as Special Commissioner to China to aid in the settlement of the Boxer troubles, that made him so successful as Ambassador to China, and that finally led President

Yuan Shi-kai to select him to be adviser to the Chinese Republic. He was on his way to assume the duties of this crowning trust when he died at Honolulu, December 8, 1914.

Mr. Rockhill brought, therefore, to conditions of place and time most favorable for collecting, the Western viewpoint, profound knowledge of the material and the broad interest of the scholar, traveler, diplomat, and student of international affairs. These intimations of his opportunities to acquire and his ability to select suggest the value of his benefactions which in the course of years exceeded 6,000 volumes.

(c) At the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Chinese government, through its legation at Washington, presented the books which formed part of the Chinese exhibit, 1,965 volumes.

(d) In 1907 Dr. Kan Ichi Asakawa, of the faculty of Yale University, with the assistance of other Japanese authorities, carefully selected a good working collection for the student of Japanese literature, history, and institutions, probably not equaled outside of Japan, 9,072 works.

(e) The Chinese government in 1908 sent by the special ambassador charged with the acknowledgments of China to the United States for the remission of the "Boxer indemnity," a complete set of the *Tu shu tsi cheng* or Chinese encyclopædia, in 5,041 volumes.

(f) After more than a year spent in the Library of Congress in classifying and cataloguing the Chinese collection, Dr. Hing Kwai Fung, thus specially acquainted with the contents of the collection as then constituted, and qualified by knowledge of his native language and literature, selected the large groups described *supra* and in last year's report, his selections numbering in all 17,208 volumes.

(g) Dr. Walter T. Swingle, long interested in the Chinese collection as a valuable source of information on present day agricultural problems, and thoroughly familiar with its content, is at present making important additions to it, the first of which, as noted above, numbers 1,409 volumes.

The special effort begun three years ago to build up a strong collection of the literature of the fine arts has been sustained. Professor Richard A. Rice has continued his careful selection of representative works and of most desirable copies when a choice of copies is offered. The cumulative fruits of this selective service in the market, the constant yields of the copyright law, and the benefactions of governments and private collectors are combining to form here a collection both superior in quality and impressive in extent. The most significant single accession in this category is a good copy of the first edition of—

"Die geuerlicheiten vnd eins teils der geschichten des loblichen streytparen vnd hochberümbten helds vnd ritters herr Tewrdannckhs. [*Colophon*: Gedruckt in der kayserlichen stat Nürnberg durch den eltern Hannsen Schönsperger burger zu Augspurg."] [1517]

This work of Maximilian I of Germany and his secretaries, Melchior Pfintzing and Marx Treitz-Saurwein, is of present day artistic interest for its 118 woodcuts, chiefly by Hans Schaufelein. This copy is on paper. The Library already had the second variety of the second edition, 1519.

Another highly desirable acquisition is Victorien Sardou's copy of—

Opera Hrosvite, illvstris virginis et monialis germane, gente saxonica orte, nvper a Conrado Celte inventa. . . [*Colophon*: Finis operum Hrosuithæ. . . Impressum Norunbergae sub Priuilegio Sodalitatis Celticae a Senatu Rhomani Imperii impetrato. Anno christi Quingentesimoprimo supra Millesimnm.] [1501]

The special interest here is in eight full page woodcuts attributed to Dürer. This copy was bound by Duru, 1855, in full brown morocco.

A third rare item is a copy of the first edition of—

"The art of graveing and etching, wherein is exprest the true way of Graveing in Copper, also The manner and method of that famous Callot, & Mr. Bosse, in their Severall ways of Etching," London, published by Wm. Faithorne, 1662.

PURCHASES:
Art and archi-
lecture

Of varying interest and value are the several items in the following brief list selected from the great volume of accessions as illustrative of the year's growth in this particular direction:

Antiquarvm statvarvm vrbis Romae, quae in publicis priuatisque locis visuntur, icones [pars secunda] Romae, ex typis Gottifredi de Scaichis, 1621. 8c pl.

Apfelstedt, F. Beschreibende darstellung der älteren bau- und kunstdenkmäler des fürstenthums Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Unter den auspicien der fürstl. staatsregierung hrsg. vom Fürstl. schwarzburg. alterthumsverein ... Bearb. von F. Apfelstedt ... Sondershausen, In commission bei F. Bertram, 1886-87.

L'architecture et la décoration au palais du Louvre & des Tuileries ... Paris, Librairie centrale d'art et d'architecture [1905-07]. 2 v.

L'architecture & la sculpture à l'Exposition de 1900 ... Paris, A. Guérinet [1904]. 5 v.

Architecture, peinture et sculpture de la Maison de ville d'Amsterdam, représentée en CIX. figures en taille-douce. Amsterdam, D. Mortier, 1719.

Bagatti Valsecchi, Fausto. Qvi si contengono le tavole rappresentanti li disegni de la casa de li fratelli Bagati Valsecchi che ritrovasi in Milano ... riprodotti dal vero con la nvova inventione de la eliotipia. Favsti et Iosephi fratrvn de Bagatis opvs an. Dni MDCCCXCV. [Milano, Tip. Bernardoni di C. Rebeschini, 1898.]

Baglione, Giovanni. Le vite de' pittori, scultori, architetti, ed intagliatori, dal pontificato di Gregorio XIII. del 1572. fino a' tempi di papa Urbano VIII. nel 1642. scritte da Gio: Baglione Romano. Con la vita di Salvator Rosa Napoletano, pittore, e poeta, scritta da Gio: Batista Passari, nuovamente aggiunta. Napoli, 1733.

Baillie-Grohman, William Adolph. Sport in art; an iconography of sport during four hundred years from the beginning of the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth centuries, by William A. Baillie-Grohman ... with two hundred and forty-three illustrations. London, Ballantyne and co., ltd. [1913].

Barrière, Dominique. Villa Aldobrandina tvsevlana; siue uarij illius hortorum et fontium prospectus. Dominicus Barriere Masiliensis inue. & deline. & sculp. Romae, 1647.

Basan, Pierre François. Dictionnaire des graveurs anciens et modernes, depuis l'origine de la gravure, par F. Basan ... 2. éd., mise par ordre alphabétique, considérablement augm. & ornée de cinquante estampes par différens artistes célèbres, ou sans aucune, au gré de l'amateur ... Paris, L'auteur [etc.] 1789. 2 v.

Basoli, Antonio. Collezione di varie scene teatrali per uso degli amatori, e studenti di belle arti. Bologna, L'autore, 1821.

Die bau- und kunstdenkmäler des herzogtums Oldenburg. Bearb. im auftrage des Grossherzoglichen staatsministeriums ... Oldenburg, G. Stalling, 1896-1909. 5 v.

- Berty, Adolphe. La renaissance monumentale en France; spécimens de composition et d'ornementation architectoniques, empruntés aux édifices construits depuis le règne de Charles VIII jusqu'à celui de Louis XIV, par Adolphe Berty ... Paris, A. Morel et c^e, 1864. 2 v.
- Bode, Wilhelm. Franz Hals: his life and his work. English text, and 200 photogravure plates with about 80 text illustrations. Berlin, Photographische Gesellschaft, 1914.
- Bourcard, Gustave. ... La cote des estampes des différentes écoles anciennes et modernes; prix atteints dans les ventes publiques en France et à l'étranger de 1900 à 1912. Paris, D. Morgand, E. Rahir, succ^r, 1912.
- Bracci, Domenico Agostino. Memorie degli antichi incisori che scolpirono i loro nomi in gemme e cammei con molti monumenti inediti di antichità, statue, bassirilievi, gemme; opera di Domenico Augusto Bracci ... Firenze, G. Cambiagi, stampatore, 1784-86. 2 v.
- Buschmann, P. Exposition de l'œuvre de Antoine van Dyck, organisée par la ville d'Anvers à l'occasion du 300^e anniversaire de la naissance du maître; illustré de 30 héliogravures d'après les originaux. Paris, Société d'édition artistique, 1900.
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- Portuondo y Barceló, Bernardo. Lecciones de arquitectura explicadas por el profesor de la Academia de ingenieros ... D. Bernardo Portuondo y Barceló ... Madrid, Imprenta del Memorial de ingenieros, 1877. 2 v.
- Puerta Vizcaíno, Juan de la. El real monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial, por D. Juan de la Puerta Vizcaíno. Pozuelo de Alarcon, Establecimiento oleográfico, 1876.
- Ramiro, Erastène. ... Catalogue descriptif et analytique de l'œuvre gravé de Félicien Rops. 2 éd. Bruxelles, E. Deman, 1893.
- Ricci, Corrado. ... La Pinacoteca di Brera, con 263 incisioni. Bergamo, Istituto italiano d'arti grafiche, 1907.
- Ricci, *Signora* Elisa. Old Italian lace, by Elisa Ricci ... London, W. Heinemann; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott company, 1913. 2 v.
- Richardson, A. E. Monumental classic architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, by A. E. Richardson ... illustrated in a series of photographs, specially taken by E. Dockree, & measured drawings of the more important neo-classic buildings, with descriptive text. London, B. T. Batsford, ltd. [1914].
- Richter, Carl August. 70 mahlerische an- und aussichten der umgegend von Dresden in einem kreise von sechs bis acht meilen; aufgenommen, gezeichnet und radirt von C. A. Richter ... und A. Louis Richter. 2. verb. aufl. ... 70 vues pittoresques des environs de Dresde ... Dresde, Arnold [1822].
- Richter, Ludwig *i. e.* Adrian Ludwig. Beschauliches und erbauliches; ein familien-bilderbuch von Ludwig Richter in Dresden. Leipzig, G. Wigand, 1851 [-55].
- Rohault de Fleury, Georges. La Toscane au moyen âge; architecture civile et militaire, par Georges Rohault de Fleury ... Paris, V^o A. Morel et cie, 1873. 2 v.
- Rome (*City*) Museo di scultura antica. La collection Barracco publiée par F. Bruckmann d'après la classification et avec le texte de Giovanni Barracco et Wolfgang Helbig. München, F. Bruckmann, 1893. 2 v.

- Rose, James Anderson. A collection of engraved portraits; catalogued and exhibited by James Anderson Rose, at the opening of the new library and museum of the Corporation of London, November, 1872. With a preface on engraving, and on the best mode of arranging a collection of prints or engraved portraits. London, M. Ward and co., 1874.
- Rosner, Karl. Ornamentik des krevzgangs der Cisterzienser abtei Zwetl. Nach der natur gezeichnet und autografirt von Karl Rosner ... Krems a. d. Donau, Druck v. M. Pammer, 1877.
- Ryley, Arthur Beresford. Old paste, by A. Beresford Ryley ... London, Methuen & co., ltd. [1913].
- Sargent, John S. The work of John S. Sargent with an introductory note by Mrs. Meynell. London, L. Heinemann, 1903.
- Schongauer, Martin. ... Martin Schongauer, nachbildungen seiner kupferstiche; 72 tafeln in kupfertiefätzung, hrsg. von Max Lehrs. Berlin, B. Cassirer, 1914.
- Schubert-Soldern, Fortunat von. Das radierte werk des Anders Zorn, bearb. von Fortunat von Schubert-Soldern. Mit einer original-radiierung und zwanzig lichtdrucktafeln. Dresden, E. Arnold (L. W. Gutbier) 1905.
- Selvatico, Pietro Estense. L'arte nella vita degli artisti; racconti storici di Pietro Selvatico ... Firenze, G. Barbèra, 1870.
- Serlio, Sebastiano. Tvtte l'opere d'architettvra, et prospetiva, di Sebastiano Serlio, Bolognese, dove si mettono in disegno tvtte le maniere di edificij, e si trattano di quelle cose, che sono più necessarie a sapere gli architetti. . . Di nuouo ristampate, & con ogni diligenza corrette. Venetia, G. de' Franceschi, 1619.
- Spring Gardens sketching club, *London*. The Spring Gardens sketch book ... London, Printed for the Spring Gardens sketching club by Maclure & Macdonald, lithographers [1867?-90?]. 8 v. in 4.
- The Spring Gardens note-book ... London, The Spring Gardens sketching club, 1874-79.
- The Spring Gardens sketch-book. Topographical index and Index of subjects. With a brief account of the origin and objects of the club. London, The Spring Gardens sketching club, 1891.
- Supino, Iginò Benvenuto. ... Arte pisana. Firenze, Fratelli Alinari, 1904.
- Thompson, Henry Yates. Illustrations from one hundred manuscripts in the library of Henry Yates Thompson; consisting of eighty-two plates illustrating sixteen mss. of English origin from the xiith to the xvth centuries. London, Printed at the Chiswick press, 1914.
- Tomkinson, Michael. A Japanese collection ... made by Michael Tomkinson. London, G. Allen, 1898. 2 v.
- Tours. Muséc. Muséc de Tours. Paris, J. E. Bulloz, [191-?] 66 mounted photographs in portfolio.
- Valadier, Giuseppe. Raccolta delle più insigni fabbriche di Roma antica e sue adjacenze, misurate nuovamente e dichiarate dall' architetto Giuseppe Valadier, illustrate con osservazioni antiquarie da Filippo Aurelio Visconti ed incise da Vincenzo Feoli ... Roma, Torchi di M. de Romanis e figli, 1810-26.

- Vasari, Giorgio. Le vite de' piv eccellenti pittori, scvltori, et architettori, scritte, & di nuouo ampliate da M. Giorgio Vasari pit. et archit. aretino. Co' ritratti loro et con le nuoue vite dal 1550. insino al 1567, con tauole copiosissime de' nomi, dell' opere, e de' luoghi ou' elle sono. Fiorenza, Appresso i Givnti, 1568. 3 v.
- [Venuti, Ridolfino.] Veteris Latii antiquitatum amplissima collectio in qua præter ea quæ hactenus vulgata sunt vrbes, villæ, templa, balnea, pontes, piscinæ, sepulcra, statuæ, aut earum saltem rudera et fragmenta describuntur et plusquam cXL. tabulis aeneis graphice incisus delineata exhibentur ... Editio altera auctior. Romæ, apud Venantium Monaldini, 1776. 2 v.
- Vermiglioli, Giovanni Battista. Le sculture di Niccolò e Giovanni da Pisa e di Arnolfo Fiorentino, che ornano la Fontana maggiore di Perugia, disegnatte ed incise da Silvestro Massari e descritte da Gio. Battista Vermiglioli. Perugia, Tip. Baduel presso V. Bartelli, 1834.
- Visconti, Ennio Quirino. Iconographie romaine, par le chevalier E. Q. Visconti ... Paris, Impr. de P. Didot l'aîné, 1817-26. 4 v.
- Iconographie grecque, par le chevalier E. Q. Visconti ... Paris, Impr. de P. Didot l'aîné, 1808. 2 v. in 3.
- Weigel, Chr. Abbildung und beschreibung derer sämtlichen Bergwercks—Beamten und bedienten ... Nürnberg, Chr. Weigel, [1721].
- Weissman, Adriaan Willem. *ed.* Documents classés de l'art dans les Pays-Bas du x^{me} au xix^{me} siècle, recueillis par A. W. Weissman, architecte, formant suite à l'oeuvre de feu J. J. van Ysendyck. Utrecht, A. Oosthoek [1914?].
- Weyden, Roger van der. Le jugement dernier, par van der Weyden à l'hôtel Dieu de Beaune. Paris, J. E. Bulloz [190-?].
- Whistler, James Abbott McNeill. The lithographs by Whistler, illustrated by reproductions in photogravure and lithography, arranged according to the Catalogue by Thomas R. Way; with additional subjects not before recorded. New York, Kennedy & co., 1914.
- Whitman, Alfred. The masters of mezzotint; the men and their work, by Alfred Whitman ... London, G. Bell & sons, 1898.
- Wierix, Jan. ... Les planches du Bréviaire in-8°, gravées par Jean Wierix; imprimé sur les cuivres originaux. [Anvers, 1900].
- Zanotti, Giovanni Pietro Cavazzoni. Le pitture di Pellegrino Tibaldi e di Niccolò Abbati esistenti nell' Instituto di Bologna, descritte et illustrate da Giampietro Zanotti ... Venezia [G. Pasquali]. 1756.

PURCHASES:

Simkhovitch collection

About one thousand books and periodicals relating to the social revolutionary movements in Europe since the beginning of the nineteenth century, collected by Dr. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, were acquired in December. The early German leaders (to mention but a few of the more important works in the collection) are represented by the rare "Gesellschaftliche Zustände der zivilisierten Welt" edited by

Moses Hess; Karl Grün's "Neue Anekdoten," 1840, and his "Die soziale Bewegung in Frankreich und Belgien (1845)"; Karl Peter Heinzen's "Die Opposition" (1846), "Politische und unpolitische Fahrten" (1846), and his "Teutsche Revolution" (1847); Georg Herwegh's "Ein und zwanzig Bogen" (1843); Wilhelm Weitling's "Das Evangelium eines armen Sünders" (1845) and Karl Marx's first work, "Die Heilige Familie" written in collaboration with Friedrich Engels and published in 1845.

Periodical literature, indispensable for the historical investigator, abounds. There are complete sets of "Le peuple," "Le voix du peuple," "Die neue Zeit," edited by Karl Kautsky, "Die sozialistische Monatshefte" and many Russian anarchist and terrorist publications.

Especially interesting is a complete file of the little satiric Russian paper called "Pulemet" (The Machine Gun) in the first issue of which was "printed a copy of the Tsar's manifesto with the impression of a bloody hand stamped upon it, and the superscription, 'Signed and Sealed.' This was seized as an insult to the dynasty. The editor was imprisoned, the price of the cartoon went up from five farthings to almost as many pounds, and, when the paper appeared again, its fame was established." (Nevinson's "Dawn in Russia," 1906).

The Annual Report for 1913 notes the acquisition of source material for the native languages of Spanish America, collected by Dr. Rudolph R. Schuller. Upon his return from South America last fall the results of his later collecting along the same general lines, 118 manuscripts and 119 printed books and pamphlets, were also acquired. The imprints include the following items now difficult of acquisition through ordinary trade channels:

Alemaný, Agustín. Castellano-piro; vocabulario de bolsillo ... Lima, Tip. del Colegio apostólico de P. F. del Perú, 1906.

——— Castellano-shipibo; vocabulario de bolsillo ... Lima, Tip. del Colegio apostólico de P. F. del Perú, 1906.

Includes Elementos de gramática, por el mismo autor, =p. 51-64.

PURCHASES:
Schuller collection

- Armentia, Nicolas. ... Diccionario de la lengua pacaguara (-pano) (Bolivia). Rio de Janeiro, 1913.
- Beltran, Pedro. Diario del viaje hecho el año de 1834 para reconocer los rios Ucayali y Pachitea ... Arequipa, Imprenta del gobierno por P. Benavides, 1840.
- Capistrano de Abreu, João. O Brazil no seculo xvi. Estudos de Capistrano de Abreu. I. A armada de D. Nuno Manuel. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. da Gazeta de noticias, 1880.
- Ratxa huni kui a lingua do Caxinauá do rio Moru. [Rio de Janeiro, 1910].
(One of five or six copies that escaped the fire of the Imprensa nacional at Rio de Janeiro, September 1910.)
- Catholic church. *Catechisms*. ... Compendio de la doctrina cristiana en qichua dialecto de Junín, por los rr. pp. Redentoristas ... 7. ed. Lima, Librería é imprenta Gil, 1900.
- ... Compendio de la doctrina cristiana en qquechua general ó imperial. Por el p. Lobato ... 12 ed. ... Lima, Impr. y libreria de San Pedro, 1905.
- Feyjoo [de Sosa,] Miguél. Relacion descriptiva de la ciudad, y provincia de Truxillo del Peru, con noticias exactas de su estado politico ... En Madrid, En la imprenta de Real i supremo consejo de las Indias ... año de 1763. [Trujillo, Imp. R. Chies, 1902].
- Gramática elemental de la lengua keshua en 20 lecciones. Lima, Tip. del Colegio de propaganda fide del Perú, 1905.
- Hengvart, Eugenio. Gramatica de la lengua quichua adaptada al dialecto ayacuchano ... Lima, Imp. del Colegio de huerfanos, 1907.
- Heriarte, Mauricio de. Descrição do estado do Maranhão, Pará, Corupá e Rio das Amazonas. Feita por Mauricio de Heriarte ... que foi, pelo governador D. Pedro de Mello. no anno de 1662. Por mandado do governador-geral Diogo Vaz de Sequeira. Dada á luz por Ia. vez. Vienna d'Austria, Impr. de filho de C. Gerold, 1874.
- Jesuits. Letters from missions (*South America*). ... Cartas avulsas (1550-1568) Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1887. (Cartas jesuíticas, III-IV.)
- Mamiani della Rovere, Lodovico Vincenzo. Arte de grammatica da lingua Brazilica da nação Kiriri ... 2. ed. ... Rio de Janeiro, Typ. central de Brown & Evaristo, 1877.
- Método práctico para aprender la lengua guaraní, por F. M. 2. ed. Asunción, Jordan & Villaamil, 1907.
- Monteiro, Tobias do Rego. Do Rio ao Paraná ... Rio de Janeiro [Typ. do Jornal do commercio de Rodrigues & c.] 1903.
- Navarro, Manuel. Vocabulario castellano-quechua-pano con sus respectivas gramaticas quechua y pana ... Lima, Imprenta del estado, 1903.
- Pacheco Cruz, Santiago. Compendio del "idioma yucateco," dedicado á las escuelas rurales del estado ... Mérida, Yucatán, 1912.
- [Polly, Alfredo]. Os Boruns. Recordações selvajens. Rio de Janeiro, Papellaria Mendes, 1908.

Romaguera da Cunha Corrêa, José. Vocabulário sul rio-grandense ... Pelotas [etc.] Echenique & Irmão, 1898.

Romero Fuentes, Luis C. La lengua maya al alcance de todos. Manual que contiene 34 lecciones compuestas de las frases más usuales, presentadas con un método sencillo para facilitar su aprendizaje. ... Mérida, Yucatán, G. Fernandez, 1910.

Ruiz de Montoya, Antonio. Arte de la lengua guarani, ó mas bien tupi, por el P. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya ... Nueva ed.: mas cor. y esmerada que la primera, y con las voces indias en tipo diferente. Viena, Faesy y Frick; [etc., etc.] 1876.

Salesians. *Brazil*. Elementos de grammatica e dictionario da lingua dos Boróros-Coroados de Matto-Grosso ... Cuiabá, Escolas profissionacs salesianas, 1908.

Of kindred interest is a considerable group of books and manuscripts, originals and photographic reproductions (60 pieces), relating to Mexico, Central America, and the Maya Indians of Yucatan, acquired in May from the library of Paul Wilkinson of Mexico City. Among the printed books are:

Ancona, Eligio. Historia de Yucatan, desde la época más remota hasta nuestros días. 1st ed. Mérida, 1878-1905. 5 v.

——— Los Martires del Anáhuac. México, 1870.

Castillo, Geronimo. Dictionario histórico, biográfico y monumental de Yucatán. Mérida, Castillo y Compañio, 1866.

Coronel, P. Fr. Juan. Discursos predicables, con otras diversas materias espirituales, con la Doctrina Cristiana, y los articulos de la Fe, recopilados en lengua Yucateca y enmendados. Mexico, Imprenta de Diego Garrido, 1620.

Remesal, Antonio de. Historia de la Provincia de S. Vincente de Chyapa y Guatemala de la Orden de Sancto Domingo. Madrid, por Francisco de Engulo, 1619.

In the constant search for desirable printed material for the general collections (excluding now those subjects in charge of distinct divisions of the Library—Law, Music, Fine Arts, etc.), no field receives more systematic attention than history and the auxiliary sciences, particularly American history and genealogy; and in no other field are more selections made or more items acquired. But because this historical field has long been gleaned and because its current yield is generally not costly, the results of this endeavor

PURCHASES:
History

are as a rule significant only in the aggregate and the aggregate is not easily exhibited. But among the more important acquisitions of this year may be noted these:

- Alexander, James. The complaint of James Alexander and William Smith to the committee of the General assembly of the Colony of New York. New York, Zenger, 1735.
- Benavides, Alonso de. Memorial qve fray Ivan de Santander de la orden de San Francisco, comissario general de Indias, presenta a la Magestad catolica del rey Don Felipe Quarto nuestro señor. Hecho por el padre fray Alonso de Benauides comissario del Santo Oficio, y custodio que ha sido de las prouincias, y conuersiones del Nueuo-Mexico. En Madrid, en la Imprenta real. año 1630.
- Cahier, Charles. Mélanges d'archéologie, d'histoire et de littérature ... Paris, Poussielgue-Rusand, 1847-56.
- Hennepin, Louis. Voyage curieux qui contient une Nouvelle decouverte d'un tres-grand pays situe dans l'Amerique, entre le Nouveau Mexique et la mer Glaciale ... La Haye, chez Jean Kitto, Marchand Libraire, 1704.
- Howard, Henry. Memorials of the Howard family. Lond. 1834-41.
- Le Liber pontificalis; texte, introduction et commentaire par l'abbé Duchesne. Paris, E. Thorin, 1886-92. 2 v.
- Libros de antaño nuevamente dados á luz por varios oficionados. Madrid, Libreria de los bibliofilos, 1898. 15 v.
- Lopez de Cogolludo, Diego. Historia de Yucatán escrita en el siglo xvii. Tercera edicion. Mérida, Manuel Aldana Rivas, 1867-68. 2 v.
- Linschoten, Jan Huygen van. Voyagie, ofte Schip-vaert, van Ian Hvyghen van Linschoten, van by Noorden om langes Noorvvegen de Noorteaep, Laplant, Vinlant, Ruslandt, de VVitte Zee, de Custen van Candenoës, Svvetenoës, Pitzora, &c. door de Strate ofte Engte van Nassau tot voorby de Revier Oby ... Anno 1594. eñ 1595. Ghedruct tot Franeker. By Gerard Ketel [1601]
- Anno 1594, ende 1595. t'Amsterdam, By I. E. Cloppenburg, 1624.
- Madiou, Thomas, *fls.* Histoire d'Haiti, par Thomas Madiou fils ... Port-au-Prince, J. Courtois, 1847. 3 v.
- Moody, James. Lieut. James Moody's narrative of his exertions and sufferings in the cause of government, since the year 1776. London. Printed in the year 1782.
- Nuntiaturberichte aus Deutschland nebst ergänzenden actenstücken ... hrsg. durch das K. Preussische historische institut in Rom und die K. Preussische archiv-verwaltung. Gotha, F. A. Perthes, 1892-1913.
- Pointis, Jean Bernard Louis Desjean, *baron de.* An account of the taking of Carthagená by the French, in the year 1697. Containing all the particulars of that expedition from their first setting out to their return into Brest. London, For Sam. Buckley, 1698.

Raymond, Marcius Denison. Gray genealogy, being a genealogical record and history of the descendants of John Gray, of Beverly, Mass., and also including sketches of other Gray families, by M. D. Raymond. Tarrytown, N. Y., 1887.

Retratos de los españoles ilustres con un epitome de sus de sus vidas. Madrid, Imprenta real, 1791.

Rocha, Diego Andrés. Tratado unico y singular del origen de los Indios occidentales del Peru, Mexico, Santa Fé y Chile ... [Lima, En la imprenta de Manuel de los Olivos, por Joseph de Contreras, 1681].

Shortt, Adam. *ed.* Canada and its provinces; a history of the Canadian people and their institutions, by one hundred associates. Adam Shortt, Arthur G. Doughty, general editors. [Archives ed.] Toronto, Glasgow, Brook and company; [etc., etc.] 1914. 22 v. and index.

Our collection of English drama, already considerable, was increased by more than 250 plays, chiefly seventeenth and eighteenth century editions not previously represented on our shelves. The earlier and more important items include a copy of Robert Garnier's "Tragedie of Antonie. Doone into English by the Countess of Pembroke," London, 1585, bound in full green morocco by Riviere; Philip Massinger's "Duke of Millaine," 1623 and his "Tragedy of Nero," 1635; "A pleasant comedie of Fair Em, the miller's daughter of Manchester: with the love of William the conqueror"—1st edition. London, 1631; Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the burning pestle" 1635; Christopher Marlowe's "Lust's dominion, or, The lascivious queen," 1657; John Tatham's "London's Glory, represented by Time, Truth and Fame," 1660; "The heroick lover" by George Cartwright, 1661; "Love for money: or, The boarding school. A comedy," by Thomas D'Urfey; and "The Pilgrim, a comedy. Written originally by Mr. Fletcher and now very much altered with .. a prologue, epilogue, dialogue and masque, written by the late Mr. Dryden just before his death," 1700.

PURCHASES:
English drama

Among first editions of notable books acquired are:

PURCHASES:
Miscellaneous

An untrimmed copy of Goethe's "Faust," 1790, with signatures F-I, in the corrected form (without the repetition on p. 145 of the last three lines on p. 144, etc.) corresponding in that respect to Scuffert's issue Bb, or Deneke's S². It differs in having one signature. D, with the mark

Goethe's W. 7. B., and in the quality of the paper, which is heavier and of a pronounced creamy tint, different from that of the *Schriften* and of the separate issue of the fragment. *cf.* Seuffert's introd. to his reprint, 1882, and Deneke in *Zs. für bucherfreunde*, n. f. 1, 1909, p. 171-173.

A rare piece of early American poetry, "The Patriot muse; or, Poems on some of the principal events of the late war ... by an American gentleman ... [Benjamin Young Prime]. London, John Bird, 1764. The work is not a mere rarity but is especially interesting for its poetical pictures of episodes in American history—"General Braddock's defeat", "Surrender of Fort William Henry", "Ode on the surrender of Louisbourg," etc.

A desirable copy of William Heath's "The life of a soldier: a narrative and descriptive poem", London, 1823, with a duplicate set of the author's own illustrations, finely colored.

The rare first edition of Dr. Isaac Watts' "Hymns and spiritual songs in 3 books". London, 1707. Peter Cunningham, editor of the *Life of Watts* (Johnson's "Lives of the poets") stated that "a first edition of his Hymns, 1707, is rarer than a first edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress'". Few collectors have ever succeeded in finding any of the early impressions.

A volume of high rank in the annals of American book production is the Hoe copy (one of four printed on vellum by Theodore L. De Vinne) of "Sákoontalá; or, The lost ring. An Indian drama. Translated into English prose and verse, from the Sanskrit of Kálidasa by Monier Williams". New York, 1888.

William Carew Hazlitt's interesting collection of pamphlets relating to Early English literature, 503 pamphlets bound in 60 volumes, was purchased for a modest sum in January.

To the Bertram Dobell collection of privately printed books were added in April 80 volumes and 35 pamphlets, gathered by the collector's sons and successors.

The receipts by transfer from governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, aggregating 31,060 volumes and pamphlets, 35,050 periodical numbers and 194 maps and charts, while not equal to last year's total are still much above the average.

The accessions from this source included:

	Volumes	Pam- phlets	Numbers	Maps
The White House.....	256	492	1, 220	2
U. S. Senate.....	7			
U. S. House of Representatives ..	2			
Department of State	2, 334	267	999	9
Department of the Treasury.....	36	6	196	17
Bureau of the Mint.....	1	26	184	
Department of War:				
Army War College.....	515	6	4	
Bureau of Insular Affairs. . .	1		2, 574	
U. S. Engineer School.....	85			1
Post Office Department.....			1	10
Department of the Navy.....	145		405	
Department of the Interior.....		2		
General Land Office.....	7			
Patent Office.....	8, 003	6	3, 612	118
Pension Bureau.....		1	2	
Bureau of Education.....	970	307	1, 938	
Geological Survey.....	189	331	5, 528	
Reclamation Service.....	8	4	26	
Bureau of Mines.....			48	
Department of Agriculture.....	1, 507	1, 254	1, 947	17
Weather Bureau.....	395	167	1, 325	9
Bureau of Plant Industry.....			1	
Department of Commerce.....	924	404	4, 343	
Bureau of the Census.....	1, 632	1, 107	58	
Bureau of Corporations.....	2			
Bureau of Foreign and Do- mestic Commerce.....	497	77	4, 541	11
Bureau of Standards.....			38	
Bureau of Fisheries.....	25	56	182	
Coast and Geodetic Survey...	10	8	180	
Department of Labor, Bureau of				
Labor Statistics.....	205	500	809	
Smithsonian Institution.....	1, 696	4, 087		119
Interstate Commerce Commission.	1, 311	677	4, 635	
U. S. Civil Service Commission...	97	201	234	

The receipts from exchanges with nongovernmental libraries are considerably in excess of any recent year's record.

*Copyright trans-
fers*

To the list of active participants in the distribution of surplus copyright deposits there were added during the year the libraries of the Bureau of Fisheries, the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census, the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Department of Commerce, the Hygienic Laboratory, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of volumes transferred to the governmental libraries this year totaled 8,722, as against 5,436 transferred during the previous fiscal year, an increase of 3,286 volumes. The volumes selected by the beneficiary libraries (not included in any of the foregoing statistical statements because they had never been incorporated in the permanent collections of the Library of Congress) numbered as follows:

District of Columbia Public Library.....	5,054
U. S. Soldiers' Home.....	764
Bureau of Education.....	546
Federal Trade Commission (Bureau of Corporations).....	467
U. S. Engineer School.....	426
Department of Commerce.....	357
Surgeon General's Office.....	323
Department of Agriculture.....	307
Hygienic Laboratory.....	137
Bureau of Standards.....	89
Bureau of Mines.....	89
Patent Office.....	62
Pension Bureau.....	40
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	18
Bureau of Fisheries.....	15
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	13
Bureau of the Census.....	11
Navy Department.....	2
Geological Survey.....	1
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Hunt)

Ten years ago—in 1905—the Librarian's Annual report outlined the plan which was then begun, to obtain transcripts from foreign archives of documents pertaining to the history of the United States during the colonial period. In that year the Library acquired the *Stevens Catalogue Index of Manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain relating to America, 1763-1783*, which was then, as the compiler, Benjamin Franklin Stevens, truly described it, "the sole key to the American Revolutionary documents in European archives." At the same time the Library acquired the transcripts which had been made under Mr. Stevens's direction, from the archives of England and France, of documents relating to the Peace of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain. Thus was formally begun an enterprise which had been the hope of historical scholars from the time that our national history began to be studied. The papers of Peter Force, one of the earliest and most industrious of the collectors and compilers of American historical material, which the Library recently acquired, show that a part of his plan for the *American Archives* was to obtain transcripts of certain documents in the British archives, and that in 1834, at his instance, the American Legation at London applied to the British government for permission to copy the documents, a list of which Mr. Force had sent to the legation. The request was refused by the British government, and Mr. Force abandoned his project. In 1876, there being a widespread interest in the events of which that year was the centennial anniversary, some efforts were made to obtain copies of American Revolutionary documents in Europe, but the results were meager. In 1881 Mr. Stevens endeavored to obtain official patronage of the plan, of which his index was a part. Official permis-

sion to make the copies was given by the British government, and an officer of the Department of State made a survey of the field. Obviously it was a very large field, and the necessary funds to work it were not provided. Moreover, there did not exist under the Government at that time the machinery for the continuous superintendence of an historical task which must in the nature of things require many years to complete. The new Library of Congress provided such machinery; and, by steady application, the undertaking, which appeared to be so formidable, has been accomplished without extravagant expenditure. It is gratifying, too, to record the cooperation in this project of the Council of the American Historical Association, with which the Library conferred when the undertaking was begun, and of several scholars whose specialty was American Colonial history, and of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution. Indeed, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, now of Yale University, who compiled, partly in conjunction with Miss Frances G. Davenport, several guides to the English archives for the Carnegie Institution, kindly directed a great part of the copying for the Library. The copying was done by Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, the firm which had been founded by Mr. B. F. Stevens. The transcripts from British archives now number about 175,000 folios.

What the Library has done with reference to the British archives it proposes to do with reference to the archives of the other countries to which part of our domain once belonged. In the order of their importance, from the historical point of view, these are France, Spain, Mexico, and Russia. The Russian archives contain material relating to Alaska, and copies of some of this have already been obtained. Systematic and comprehensive copying must be postponed to a more propitious time. The Library has obtained a considerable body of transcripts of the archives

of the other countries. The copying in France was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Waldo G. Leland, of the Carnegie Institution; and that in Spain is under Mr. W. E. Dunn, a professor in the University of Texas. Mr. Leland's return to this country did not discontinue the work in Paris, however, and it has gone on satisfactorily, if not rapidly. In Spain Mr. Dunn is industriously employed in the Archives of the Indies at Seville. It is designed to finish the work there before going to Simancas and Madrid. In this enterprise the Library is cooperating successfully with the University of California and the University of Texas, the object being to have three main depositories of material relating to the Spanish colonies in America. The copying in Mexico has been halted by the disturbed conditions in that country, but will be resumed as soon as possible.

In the course of the next year I hope to be able to present a comprehensive plan of cooperation between this government and that of Canada for transcribing together and exchanging copies of material of historical interest to both countries.

It is gratifying to note that in all foreign countries to which application has been made for permission to copy from the archives, free permission has been given, and every facility afforded. Generally speaking, too, the facilities are good. They are, in fact, in contrast to those of our own national archives, which are scattered, often inaccessible, and ill-arranged, and without good facilities for copying. It is proper that the Library should again record the earnest hope it has so often expressed, that Congress will provide for the concentration and preservation of our archive material, so that the reproach of present deplorable conditions may be removed.

In February the last volume of the calendar of correspondence of George Washington, prepared by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Chief Assistant in the Division, was published, being

*Calendar of
Washington cor-
respondence*

No. 2 of the calendars of the Washington manuscripts, a complement to Calendar No. 1, published in 1906. No. 1 covered the correspondence of General Washington with the Continental Congress, and No. 2 covers the correspondence with the officers. It is in four volumes, one of which is the Index. Thus the combined calendars of the Washington manuscripts are in five volumes. Many expressions of appreciation of the excellence of the calendar and of its usefulness to historical scholars have reached the Library. From the beginning of the task until its completion, 12 years elapsed, the greater part of Mr. Fitzpatrick's time during that period being devoted to it. Perhaps a calendar of another group of the Washington papers may be undertaken at some future time. If so, the next group will be the civil correspondence of General Washington, with governors of states and other officials, during the Revolution—a collection much smaller in volume than either of those already dealt with.

In the direction of rendering the collections more accessible to those who are not in a position to consult them personally, besides the handbook, which was described in the report of last year, lists of several collections have been completed, and it is hoped will be printed. These lists do not state the contents of documents, but they give the names of the writers and recipients and the dates of communications. They are not, of course, so useful as calendars, but it may well be that a large number of printed lists would be more useful generally than a small number of calendars.

MANUSCRIPT:
Gifts

To several of the donors the Library has had occasion to record its thanks on previous occasions; they are, in fact, continuous in their benefactions. Mrs. James H. Lyons, the great granddaughter of Patrick Henry; Dr. Elizabeth Comstock and Mrs. Frederick J. Burlingame, the nieces of Brigadier General Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. A.; Hon. George B. McClellan, son of Major General George B. McClellan,

U. S. A.; P. Lee Phillips, Esq., son of Hon. Philip Phillips; and Mrs. Orlando M. Poe, widow of Brigadier General Orlando M. Poe, U. S. A., have contributed again to the collections which they had already enriched. In the report for 1914, the death of Mr. Edgar T. Welles, the son of Gideon Welles, was noticed, but his daughter, Miss Alice Welles, has continued to make the deposits which he began.

Mrs. Lyons's addition to the Patrick Henry papers was *Henry papers* the page in the Henry Family Bible, which contains the entries, by Patrick Henry, of his marriage and the birth of each of his children. She also gave the Library, from the papers of her father, William Wirt Henry, some 50 manuscripts, which had been collected by William Wirt, when he was writing his *Life of Patrick Henry*. They embody correspondence with personal acquaintances of Patrick Henry, giving facts concerning his life.

Dr. Elizabeth Comstock and Mrs. Burlingame added to *Comstock papers* the group of papers of General Comstock general orders of the Army of the Potomac and letters and orders to him, 1862-1891.

Hon. George B. McClellan sent 32 volumes more of *McClellan papers* General McClellan's papers, to join the great McClellan collection.

Mr. P. Lee Phillips gave the Library 19 volumes of papers *Phillips papers* of his father, Hon. Philip Phillips, and of his brother, William Hallett Phillips. The annual report for 1910 announced the acquisition of Mr. Philip Phillips's copy of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Phillips wrote. His correspondence contains much information on this and other measures of the period. William Hallett Phillips, his son, was a lawyer of high repute in Washington, especially concerned in international law and practice before the Supreme Court. In 1897 he was appointed by Secretary Richard Olney to revise Wharton's Digest of

International Law, but died before he had done more than enter upon the preliminaries of his work. He was also interested in the Yellowstone National Park, and was one of the chief instrumentalities in obtaining that wonderland as a national pleasure ground. His correspondence relates to his activities in these and kindred fields.

Poe papers

Mrs. Poe has given the Library a small group of papers of her husband, Orlando Metcalf Poe. They include a rare autographic item—a document signed by Generals Grant and Sherman—and several confidential, intimate letters of General Sherman to General Poe. One of these is so characteristic that it should be quoted:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1883.

Colonel O. M. POE, A. D. C.,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,

MY DEAR FRIEND: By reason of circumstances long since revealed, the little group of officers which has daily gathered at these Head Quarters will soon give place to others, and we will scatter, you to your post of duty at Detroit, and I to my home at Saint Louis.

The relation between a General and his personal staff is too intimate, too sacred to be treated in General Orders. So, according to a habit long since formed, I will address you thus, rather than pay a fulsome compliment for publication.

I construe your personal and official service near my person to have begun in the spring of 1864 at Nashville, and that it will not cease till February 8, 1884, so that you will have been with me twenty years, and twenty most eventful years. In the beginning, we were in the throes of a Great Civil War, with vast armies in motion, needing guidance and maintainence, wherein your well-stored mind and sound judgment aided me more than you ever can know. We gradually but surely swept our enemies out of existence, and in 1865 rode into this Capital of Washington to celebrate a Grand Victory and what was better a Peace founded

on principles of Truth as lasting as time. Most of our comrades went to their homes, but our work was not yet done. Out of the wrecks of the vast armies had to be created smaller ones adapted to the new conditions of facts, and these had to be guided and directed so as to prepare the way for the inevitable result, subduing the Indian and making possible the settlement of the Vast Region west of the Missouri, to cover and protect the Great Railways which now connect the Atlantic with the Pacific and bring those most valuable communities into more intimate relations with the Remainder of Our Country. This, too, has been done in our day, and for your most valuable assistance in this connection I am greatly indebted to you. To deal in more particulars would swell this letter to an uncomfortable length, and I will only add that throughout, our relations have been so confident that either could anticipate the action of the other without waiting for the conclusion.

My career is now at an end, but there is no reason why you should not go on to the highest round of the ladder in Our Profession. I know your partiality to your own Special Branch, but you have had experience in all, and as to command men in Battle is regarded by the world as the Highest Branch of the Military Art, I would have you bear that in mind should the occasion arise in your life.

Wishing you and yours all possible honor and happiness, I am

Truly and Sincerely

Your Friend,

W. T. SHERMAN

General.

Miss Alice Welles's deposit is the remainder of the papers of Gideon Welles, and the whole of the manuscript diary. While the greater part of the diary has been printed, some of it yet remains only in the manuscript form.

Welles papers

Other notable gifts are:

Plumb papers

From Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of Washington—the biographer of Susan B. Anthony—the papers of Edward Lee Plumb. In 1866 Mr. Plumb was Secretary of Legation in Mexico; later he was Consul General at Havana; then he was agent in Mexico for the Mexican International Railroad. Among the important documents is a commonplace book, with extracts from books and articles on Mexican affairs, “Considerations on the establishment of steam communication on the West Coast,” and “Notes on cotton manufactures in Mexico.” There is a volume of newspaper clippings on the contract of the Mexican international railway with the Mexican Government. There are a few papers of the Mexican War period, and a long letter from A. H. Plumb on the independence of the Pacific territories dated April 29, 1855. Beginning in 1861 are many letters of E. L. Plumb on Mexican affairs. In that year is a group of letters on the rupture between England, France, and Mexico. After the Civil War, in 1867, Plumb wrote interesting letters, from New Orleans, on political subjects to Charles Sumner. On the Mexican international railway his letters are to J. Sanford Barnes, D. P. Barhydt, and Thomas W. Pearsall, officers of the railway. There is much, however, on the Tehuantepec canal and railway; also to Secretary Hamilton Fish on events in Mexico in 1876 and 1877 and the policy of the United States toward the insurrection.

Hamilton papers

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the great grandson of Alexander Hamilton, has given the Library the written draft of a legal argument of Alexander Hamilton in the case of *Rutgers v. Waddington*, 1783.

Mason papers

Mr. T. F. Mason, Point of Rocks, Maryland, has deposited with the Library, the title still to remain in the owner, the papers of his ancestor, George Mason, of Gunston Hall. They are letters to and from him and notes of some of his

speeches in the Constitutional Convention. Although they are not many, they are the most important group of Mason papers extant. Among them is a draft of the report of the Committee of Detail, in the writing of Edmund Randolph, with a few marginal notes by John Rutledge, one of the most interesting documents in existence pertaining to the making of the Constitution.

Another notable deposit is that by Mrs. Michael D. Harter, of Mansfield, Ohio, of the papers of Silas Brown, Jr., 1805-1817. He was a pioneer, who went from New Hampshire to Albany, Onondaga, Pittsburgh, Marietta, Natchez. At Marietta he had some experiences with Blennerhasset. His letters give interesting accounts of the country and people and his own adventures.

Brown papers

Mrs. John Boyd Thacher has deposited the autograph collection of royal documents, which her husband, the late John Boyd Thacher, collected. Probably this is the most notable collection of foreign autographic documents in the country. It includes letters from royalty in each country of Europe. The English group starts with an official document signed by Henry v, in 1480, and there are letters also from Richard III, Henry VIII, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, Anne, George III, and others. The oldest royal document is signed by Charles v, King of France, in 1374. The Napoleonic group has two letters signed by Napoleon and letters from his father, Carlo Bonaparte, his mother, Letitia Bonaparte, Josephine, Marie Louise, Napoleon II ("L'Aiglon"), and Napoleon III. Besides, there are letters from Frederick the Great, William IV, Prince of Orange, Peter the Great, and Catharine of Russia. As the collection is now arranged, there are two portfolios of documents of the royal families of England, two of the royal families of France, one of the royal families of Germany, one of the House of Orange, one of royal families of Russia, Poland, and the East, one of the

Thacher autograph collection

royal families of Spain and Sweden, one of Italian nobles, one of Italian clerics, authors, patriots, warriors, and sailors, one of the Popes, one of Napoleon, one of the Napoleonic period, and one of miscellaneous documents. The collection comprises some 600 manuscript documents, 111 broadsides and printed documents, and 578 photographs and drawings.

*West Florida
archives*

By transfer from the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, certain archives of West Florida were added to the Florida papers already in the Division. The new papers are in seven volumes, being a portion of the official records of the colony while under British control. There are contemporary attested copies of various commissions and instructions of Governor George Johnstone and a full record of royal sign manuals, patents, commissions, and other papers passed under the broad seal of the province, 1764-1781. There are two volumes of journals of the Assembly, 1766-1769, and two of the Executive Council Minutes, 1769-1772.

ECONOMIC PA-
PERS:
Jones papers

Additions to the material for economic history, which the Library is accumulating, have been made by the accession of several account books, accounts, and collections of correspondence. Chronologically, they extend from 1685 to 1861, and geographically, from Connecticut to Virginia. The most important are the Jones papers, a large collection of family papers, given to the Library by Judge Lewis H. Jones, of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1912. They were then in such bad condition (having been crumpled up and thrust into cloth bags) that it was out of the question to use them. In the last year they have been flattened out and arranged chronologically. They are an interesting and valuable mass of mercantile and family correspondence, dating as far back as 1694. They touch the tobacco trade and prices in England; family correspondence with Williamsburg, Vir-

ginia; invoices of imports, with prices, slave purchases, and the cost of family supplies.

Among the diaries acquired is that of Edmund Ruffin, in *Ruffin diary* 25 volumes, 1856-1865. He was a man of a high order of talent, a successful scientific farmer on a large scale, an author—especially on agricultural subjects—a slaveholder, and a firm believer in the economic system of the South. He was an intense believer in state rights, and was selected to fire the first gun against Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861 (he being then a member of a South Carolina regiment). He kept a voluminous diary during the whole period of the Civil War, giving the march of events and his own views upon them, from day to day. It presents faithfully his extreme point of view and is a document of peculiar value. At the close of the War, on June 18, 1865, being then 71 years of age, poor, and infirm in health, and not wishing to live under the government which had conquered his state, he committed suicide. The last entry in his diary was made on the day of this tragic event.

The vehement partisanship of Ruffin's diary finds a foil *Moran diary* in the pacific record kept by Benjamin Moran, from 1851 to 1875, being 44 volumes in all, covering the whole period of his long and useful diplomatic service. It is gratifying to record that it was Mr. Worthington C. Ford, formerly the Chief of this Division, whose interest in its mission has not terminated with a change in the field of his historical activity, who discovered the diary, and put the Library in the way of acquiring it. Benjamin Moran began his connection with the American Legation at London in 1851, when James Buchanan was our Minister, and it extended to 1874. During that time he served under Buchanan, George M. Dallas, Charles Francis Adams, John Lothrop Motley, Reverdy Johnson, and General Schenck. His diary records Legation business from day to day, and gives interesting

side lights and, occasionally, important information upon diplomatic questions between England and the United States. He draws pen pictures of the Ministers, British officials, and visiting Americans. He chronicles industriously the current Legation gossip and social life. In 1874, as a reward for his long service at the Legation in London, Moran was sent as Minister to Portugal, where he resided till 1882. He died in London in 1886. Undoubtedly, "Moran's Diary," being now accessible to historical writers, will become one of the constantly quoted records.

Archdale papers The purchases include "Papers relating to y^e Province of Carolina, principally whilst John Archdale, Esq., was Governour & Commander in Chief of y^e Province, Anno 1694, 1695, &c., with a Draught of y^e Town, Mapps of y^e Forts, Rivers, Coasts, &c."

"Bought at M^r Granger's Auction, Jan. 25, 1732-3. Vid. y^e Catalogue in y^e 109th Vol. of 8^{vo} pamphlets, in y^e remaining part of y^e Manuscripts of y^e late M^r Granger, pag. 3, Number 34, in folio."

The volume opens with "The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled. Presented to Her Majesty on Wednesday, the Third Day of March, 1705, Relating to the Province of Carolina, and Petition therein mentioned. With Her Majesties Most Gracious Answer Thereunto. London, Printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased; Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1705", being Archdale's copy, with an autograph letter of Mr. Ellison.

There is, besides, an undated draft, by Archdale, of the measures proposed by him in North Carolina when he was governor; a copy, dated December 20, 1695, of Joseph Blakie's commission as deputy governor, from Archdale; a general plan for regulating the Indian trade; copy of Archdale's speech to the North Carolina legislature; a manuscript

map of Charleston; one of Charleston Harbor; one of the coast of North Carolina; the Earl of Craven's appointment of John Archdale as his Deputy, August 23, 1695; a petition to Parliament to allow naturalization of Germans in North Carolina, and other papers of equal interest. There are in all 154 documents in this group.

Archdale was a Quaker, and one of the popular colonial governors. He exempted Quakers from militia duty. He won the friendship of the Indians. He published, in 1707, *A New Description of the Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina*. His papers are a contribution of the highest value to the history of that colony.

The papers of Peter Force, which the Library acquired in June relate to his career as one of the most indefatigable collectors of Americana our country has ever seen. In 1867, his library was bought by the Government, and his large collection of American transcripts, which constituted a part of it, is now an important group in the Manuscript Division's collection. A considerable number of original manuscripts, which he collected, came to the Library at that time. His gigantic scheme of documentary publication extended over twenty years—from 1833 to 1853—when it was abandoned by the withdrawal of Government support, but during that period he issued his nine folio volumes of *American Archives*. A great many letters to him were received with his papers; in 1908, more were obtained from a dealer in Washington, and from a sale in New York. The group recently acquired completes, it is believed, his bibliographical correspondence, so far as this is extant. Nearly all the letters are addressed to him; there are but few of his replies, as one of his idiosyncrasies was not to answer letters. Even more of an idiosyncrasy was his neglect even to open some of the letters which he received. Among those which have recently been acquired are several written in 1845 and 1846, which were opened by Colonel Force's son, in 1869, a year after his

Force papers

father's death. The correspondence runs from 1818 to 1865, and gives book prices and bibliographical information of the highest value. Thus, on January 5, 1844, from Boston, George Bancroft writes:

"Are you alive? I send you today the copy you desired to have made for you of the letters of Ingersoll," etc.

Some of the correspondents are: Henry Stevens, O. Rich, Henry Onderdonk, George Bancroft, Lyman C. Draper, E. B. O'Callaghan, Jared Sparks, and G. P. Putnam.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Harris)

DOCUMENTS: Accessions

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the accessions to the Library, through the Division of Documents, were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.	2, 649	3, 330	5, 979
Gifts of the Governments of the United States in all its branches. .	3, 095	1, 069	4, 164
Gifts of state governments.	3, 140	6, 494	9, 634
Gifts of local governments.	519	794	1, 313
Gifts of foreign governments (inter- national exchange).	4, 152	3, 460	7, 612
Gifts of corporations and associations.	230	329	559
By transfer.	3, 629	2, 312	5, 941
Total recorded.	17, 414	17, 788	35, 202
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Order Divis- ion).	4, 867	3, 748	8, 615
By binding periodicals.	2, 226	.....	2, 226
Total handled.	24, 507	21, 536	46, 043

In addition to the above, 813 maps have been received by official gift.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 46,043 as compared with 42,064 for the previous year. The receipts of the various classes of documents vary considerably from year to year, but the total number handled is somewhat in excess of the average for the last few years. In spite of the interruptions to which the international exchange service was subjected because of the war conditions, the receipts of foreign official publications for the current year are but little less than those of the preceding year.

During the year special want lists have been sent to the following countries: Argentine Republic, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India (including Agra and Oudh, Ajmere-Merwara, Andaman Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Bombay City, Burma, Central Provinces, Ceylon, Coorg, Haidarabad Districts, Madras, Mysore, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Sind), Italy, Liberia, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Nyassaland, Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Queensland, Rhodesia, Salvador, San Domingo, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Victoria, and Western Australia. In addition, special want lists to complete the files of official gazettes were sent to: Brazil, British Columbia, Burma, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Edinburgh, India (including Calcutta), Jamaica, London, Malta, New South Wales, New Zealand, Quebec, Roumania, South Australia, Spain, and the Union of South Africa.

In addition to the regular consignments from the 92 countries on the international exchange list, the following shipments of documents were received in response to special requests: Bavaria, 19 volumes and pamphlets; Bermuda,

3 volumes; British Colonies, 234 volumes and pamphlets; Ceylon, 3 volumes; China, 753 volumes and pamphlets; Colombia, 212 volumes and pamphlets; Costa Rica, 94 volumes and pamphlets; Cuba, 68 pamphlets; Ecuador, 104 volumes and pamphlets; Egypt, 34 volumes and pamphlets; France, 61 volumes and pamphlets; Germany, 65 volumes and pamphlets; Guatemala, 42 volumes and pamphlets; Honduras, 104 volumes and pamphlets; India and Provinces, 400 volumes and pamphlets; Italy, 5 volumes; Japan, 3 volumes; Mexico, 40 pamphlets; Nicaragua, 31 volumes and pamphlets; Prussia, 17 volumes; Russia, 12 volumes; Santo Domingo, 35 volumes and pamphlets; Sweden, 4 volumes; Trinidad, 3 volumes; and Venezuela, 104 volumes and pamphlets.

The special feature of the activities of the Division during the year was an effort to perfect the files of official gazettes of foreign governments. Considerable labor was expended in this direction and, as a result, the collection of gazettes may now be considered one of the important features of the Library's collection of official literature. Included in the Library's files are the following gazettes, which are practically complete for the years specified:

ANDAMAN. Andaman and Nicobar Gazette, 1904-1914.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Gaceta de Buenos Aires (reprint), 1811-1821.

———. Boletín oficial de la República Argentina, Old Series, 1871-1872*; New Series, 1893-1894*, 1900-1914.

AUSTRALIA. Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1901-1902, 1904-1914.

BAHAMAS. Official Gazette, 1813-1814, 1903-1914.

BARBADOS. Official Gazette, 1867-1875, 1890-1914.

BELGIUM. Moniteur Belge, sept. 1832-mai 1836, 1903-1914*.

BELGIAN CONGO. Congo belge. Bulletin officiel, 1885-1892, 1896-1914*.

BOLIVIA. Registro oficial (title varies), 1896, 1900, 1903-1907.

BRAZIL. Diário oficial, 1831, 1835-1836, 1900-1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The British Columbia Gazette, 1890-1914.

BRITISH GUIANA. Official Gazette, 1841-1842, 1850, 1852, 1862, 1864.

BRITISH HONDURAS. Government Gazette, 1898-1905.

* Incomplete.

- BULGARIA. D'rzhaven Vĭstnik, 1879-1880, 1882-1893, 1894*, 1908-1911.
- BURMA. The Burma Gazette, 1903-1914.
- CANADA. The Canada Gazette, 1852, 1854, 1856-1857, 1864*, 1866, 1868, 1892-1914*.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Cape of Good Hope Gazette, 1901-1914.
- CEYLON. The Ceylon Government Gazette, 1835-1836, 1892*, 1905-1914.
- CHILE. Diario oficial, 1878-1914*.
- COLOMBIA. Diario oficial, 1822-1832, 1834, 1836, 1851, 1855, 1861/62-1863/64, 1866*, 1904-1914.
- COSTA RICA. La Gaceta, 1896-1914.
- CUBA. Diario de la Habana, 1832-junio 1902.
— Gaceta oficial, 1902-1914.
- CYPRUS. The Cyprus Gazette, 1898-1899, 1903-1907.
- DENMARK. Departementstidenden, 1850-1870.
— Ministerialtidende, 1871-1908.
- ECUADOR. Registro oficial, 1864, 1899-1904, 1907, 1911-1912.
- EGYPT. Journal officiel, 1907-1914.
- FEDERATED MALAY STATES. Government Gazette, 1910-1914.
- FRANCE. Journal officiel de la République Française (title varies), 1789-1914.
- GERMANY. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Königl. Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 1871-1893, 1903-1914.
- GREAT BRITAIN. The London Gazette, 1665-1914.
- GREECE. Ephēmeris tes Kyberneseos, 1825-1903, 1904-1914*.
- GUATEMALA. El Guatemalteco (title varies), 1824*, 1830-1832, 1848-1871, 1903*, 1905-1906*, 1907-1910, 1911.
- HAITI. Le Moniteur, 1884-1885, 1887, 1890-1894, 1896, 1898-1914.
- HONDURAS. La Gaceta (title varies), 1860, 1864, 1871, 1895*, 1898-1914.
- HONG KONG. The Hong Kong Government Gazette, 1891-1901.
- INDIA. Calcutta Gazette, 1865-1895.
— Gazette of India, 1906-1914.
- IRELAND. The Dublin Gazette, 1882-1883, 1886, 1888-1914.
- ITALY. Gazzetta ufficiale del regno d'Italia, 1861-1914.
- JAMAICA. The Jamaica Gazette, 1903-1914.
- JAVA. Javasche Courant, 1875-1914.
- LABUAN. The Labuan Official Gazette, 1890-1905.
- LEEWARD ISLANDS. Leeward Islands Gazette, 1904-1911.
- MADAGASCAR. Journal officiel de Madagascar et dépendances, 1901-1902*, 1904*, 1905*, 1906-1907, 1913-1914*.
- MALTA. The Malta Government Gazette, 1905-1914.
- MANITOBA. The Manitoba Gazette, 1903-1914.
- MEXICO. Diario oficial (title varies), 1727*, 1728-1730, 1784-1785, 1816, 1821-1822*, 1824-1826, 1830*, 1835*, 1836-1847, 1858, 1899-1914*.

- MEXICO. Baja California (Province). Boletín oficial. Órgano del Gobierno del distrito sur de la Baja California, 1907-1913.
- Guerrero (Province). Periódico oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero, 1903-1904*, 1910, 1911-1913.
- NATAL. The Natal Government Gazette, 1903-1911.
- NETHERLANDS. Nederlandsche Staats-Courant, 1814-1914.
- NEW BRUNSWICK. The Royal Gazette, 1903-1912.
- NEWFOUNDLAND. The Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser, 1903-1914.
- NEW SOUTH WALES. Government Gazette, 1886-1914.
- NICARAGUA. Diario oficial, 1904, 1913-1914.
- NORTH BORNEO. British North Borneo Herald, 1883-1909, 1911-1914.
- NORTH WEST TERRITORIES (Canada). The North West Territories Gazette, 1888-1892, 1904-1905.
- NOVA SCOTIA. Royal Gazette, 1849-1854, 1858-1870, 1901-1914.
- OCEANIA (French Colonies in). Bulletin officiel des Établissements français dans l'Océanie, 1847-1853.
- ONTARIO. The Ontario Gazette, 1868-1914.
- ORANGE RIVER COLONY. Government Gazette, 1905-1911.
- PANAMA. Gaceta oficial, 1903-1904, 1907*, 1908-1914*.
- PARAGUAY. Diario oficial (superseded in 1913 by a 'Boletín oficial', for each ministry), 1890-1896*, 1901-1911*.
- PERU. El Peruano, 1908-1914*.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Gaceta de Manila, 1862-1898.
- Official Gazette, 1902-1914.
- PORTO RICO. Gaceta de Puerto Rico, 1836-1899.
- Official Gazette, 1909-1914.
- PORTUGAL. Diario do Governo, 1834-1843, 1899-1914.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Royal Gazette, 1902-1907.
- QUEBEC. Quebec Official Gazette, 1903-1914.
- QUEENSLAND. Government Gazette, 1861-1914.
- ROUMANIA. Monitorul oficial, 1903-1914.
- RUSSIA. Senatskii Vedomosti, 1825-1827, 1830-1831, 1834, 1837, 1840, 1843, 1846, 1848-1855, 1860, 1868-1869, 1873, 1875-1877, 1905, 1907-1914.
- SALVADOR. Diario oficial (title varies), 1847/48-1865/66*, 1883*, 1899-1900*, 1902-1914*.
- SANTO DOMINGO. Gaceta oficial (title varies), 1870*, 1888*, 1896*, 1900-1913*.
- SARAWAK. The Sarawak Gazette, 1870-1877, 1881-1886, 1902, 1906, 1908-1910.
- SASKATCHEWAN. The Saskatchewan Gazette, 1905-1914.
- SCOTLAND. Edinburgh Gazette, 1820, 1822-1824, 1826-1840, 1845, 1849-1874, 1876-1881, 1883-1903, 1905-1914.
- SERVIA. Srpske Novine, 1908-1914.
- SOUTH AFRICA. Staats-Courant der Zuid-Afrika Republiek, 1895-1898.
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Government Gazette, 1896-1914.

* Incomplete.

SPAIN. *Gaceta de Madrid*, 1753, 1784-1785, 1787-1795, 1818, 1819*, 1826, 1829-1830, 1833-1852*, 1853-1914.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. *The Perak Government Gazette*, 1890-1909.

SWITZERLAND. *Bundesblatt der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*, 1903-1914.

——— *Feuille fédérale de la confédération Suisse*, 1891-1914.

TASMANIA. *Hobart Gazette*, 1904-1906.

——— *Tasmanian Gazette*, 1907-1909, 1911-1914.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. *Trinidad Royal Gazette*, 1879-1881, 1910-1914.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Official Gazette*, 1910-1914.

URUGUAY. *Diario oficial*, 1890, 1891, 1905-1914.

VENEZUELA. *Gaceta oficial*, 1836-1838*, 1899-1914*.

VICTORIA. *Victorian Government Gazette*, 1851-1914.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. *Government Gazette*, 1894, 1898-1899, 1903, 1905-1914.

The countries on the international exchange list remain the same as on July 1, 1914, the number being 92.

The receipts of official publications of the states of the United States were somewhat larger than for any previous year. The number of these receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows:

1901-2.....	2, 162	1908-9.....	3, 554
1902-3.....	1, 589	1909-10.....	6, 386
1903-4.....	1, 023	1910-11.....	7, 767
1904-5.....	2, 812	1911-12.....	9, 318
1905-6.....	3, 884	1912-13.....	9, 485
1906-7.....	3, 245	1913-14.....	9, 283
1907-8.....	4, 128	1914-15.....	9, 634

The success of the Library in securing state documents is, of course, due to the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications by this Division. Each year some evidence of the value of the service rendered by this List is received by the Library, and during the past year two technical publications on library science have called attention to the value of this publication.

The efforts of the Division to secure publications of international organizations of various kinds have been much restricted during the current year. Among the important items of this class received were the proceedings, papers,

* Incomplete.

etc., of the following organizations: International Congress in America for the Welfare of the Child, International Dry-farming Congress, International Geological Congress, International Housing Congress, International Opium Congress, Congrès techniques internationaux de prévention des accidents du travail et d'hygiène industrielle, International Congress on School Hygiene, Cuarto congreso científico (primero panamericano)—Santiago de Chile, and Interparliamentary Union.

During the year 5,648 volumes were sent to the bindery.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the Order Division for exchange with other libraries was 27,689 (10,253 volumes and 17,436 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Mr. Borchard)

LAW LIBRARY: Accessions

The accessions during the year were as follows:

How acquired	1913-14		1914-15	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright.....	1,506	.....	1,274	.....
By gift and transfer.....	1,065	273	772	119
By purchase.....	3,014	407	1,617	555
Total.....	5,585	680	3,663	674
Total accessions.....	6,265		4,337	
Total contents of Law Library....	164,382		168,719	

The most noteworthy accessions have been:

DELAWARE. Session laws: 1806-1813 published in Dover, 1806-1813.

GERMANY—BAVARIA. Gesetz- und verordnungs-blatt für das Königreich Bayern. 1885-1913. 30 v.

ITALY. Collezione celerifera delle leggi, decreti, istruzioni e circolari . . . 1822-1913. 121 v.

MEXICO. Boletín judicial. 1884-1910. 52 v. El foro. June 1873-Dec. 1890. 35 v.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Session laws: 1776, October (p. 27-42) November (p. 47-54); 1778, February (p. 87-90) May (p. 91-92) October-December (p. 93-104); and 1800, June (p. 562-565).

NEW YORK. Session laws: 1712, December (p. 155-163 i. e. 167); 1714, June-July (p. 183-196) September (p. 239-280 i. e. 290); 1715, July (p. 207-238); 1716, June (p. 239-245 i. e. 253); 1717, October-November (p. 246-302 lacking p. 256-257 and 287-290); 1718, July (p. 303-306) October (p. 307-310); 1726, April-June (t. p. and p. 1-46 lacking p. 17-20) September-November (p. 1-36); 1727, November (p. 1-26); and 1728, July-September (p. 1-55). Ordinances: 1716 and 1727-1728.

In connection with the work of the Legislative Reference Division of the Library of Congress, the endeavor has been made to keep the statutory material in the Library complete and up to date.

During the year important additions have been made to the collections of state session laws and law reports in execution of the plan to acquire one copy of the session laws prior to 1800, two copies from 1800 to 1839, and three copies from 1840 to date. The aim has been also to acquire three copies of the law reports of the different states.

The limited space at the Law Library and the great increase of digests, compilations and treatises in law has again necessitated the rearrangement of the collection so as to prevent overcrowding at the Capitol and has proportionately increased that part of the collection which is located in the main building. The need of steel shelving recommended in last year's report is becoming more evident.

The recataloguing of law has not made as much progress during the year as was hoped, owing to the great amount of work incumbent upon the Catalogue Division. The recataloging will, it is believed, proceed with greater rapidity during the coming year.

Mr. White has resumed the cataloguing of the early colonial statutes which was begun two years ago but was suspended last year. An effort will be made to continue this important work until the colonial statutes have been completely catalogued.

*Supreme Court
records and briefs*

The binding of the United States Supreme Court Records and Briefs into volumes in the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States Reports has been continued during the year. During the summer months the earlier volumes in the Carpenter collection, in which the briefs are now to be found with great difficulty only, will be rebound according to the new order.

Foreign law

The collections of foreign law have continued their steady increase of the last few years until now a representative collection of the important legal literature of the world has been assembled in the Library. The principal deficiencies exist in the material covering the countries of Latin America, and it was in part for the purpose of bringing to the Library the important legal literature of the Latin-American countries that (in cooperation with certain service for the Department of Commerce) the Law Librarian was commissioned to visit the countries of South America, a trip which was begun early in June, 1915, and which is to be completed in December, 1915. The literature acquired and the information concerning Latin-American law which, it is hoped, will be secured are to be used in the preparation of a "Guide to the law and legal literature of Latin America," one of the series of guides to foreign law, the publication of which was begun by the Library in 1912.

*Guide to the law
and legal literature
of Spain*

A "Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain," prepared under the direction of the Law Librarian by Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, jr., Sheldon Fellow, of the Harvard University Law School, has now been published. The method by which the Library was enabled to avail itself of Mr. Palmer's service was mentioned in the Annual Reports of 1913 and 1914.

*International
law*

The importance of the Library's collection of international law has been attested by its satisfaction of the many demands made upon it during the last year by Members of Congress, by government institutions, and by private students

throughout the country. Much attention has been given to the systematic development of this collection during the past few years. With the aid of the cards in stock a subject-catalogue of the collection is being prepared for the special use of the Law Division, where calls upon it are very frequent.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Phillips)

The following tables A and B, respectively, show the number of accessions for the year, and the total number of pieces in the Map Division:

TABLE A—Accessions, July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915

Description	Copyright	Purchase	Gift	Transfer	Exchange	Total	MAPS AND CHARTS: Accessions
Sheet maps, including pocket maps.....	2, 016	531	1, 852	486	11	4, 896	
Atlases.....	106	94	14	47	.....	261	
Manuscripts.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	
Views.....	47	41	4	78	1	171	
Total	2, 169	674	1, 870	611	12	5, 336	

TABLE B—Total number of pieces in Map Division, June 30, 1915

Description	June 30, 1914	Accessions, 1915	Total
Sheet maps, including pocket maps....	134, 475	4, 896	139, 371
Atlases.....	5, 534	261	5, 795
Manuscripts.....	941	8	949
Views.....	1, 267	171	1, 438
Total.....	142, 217	5, 336	147, 553

These tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection, the British Ordnance survey, and the Egyptian survey, which number as follows:

Description	Accessions, 1914-15		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps.....	850	9, 638	25, 767	236, 379
Ordnance survey				17, 217
Egyptian survey.....				22, 660
Total.....				276, 256

Adding these as sheets to the general estimate the number of pieces would amount to 423,809. The Sanborn insurance maps continue to be most consulted by various departments of the Government.

County maps

In 1902 circulars were sent to the surveyors of all the counties in the United States, numbering over 3,020, requesting a report as to what maps were published of the individual county. The answers were so satisfactory in gifts and information that this year similar circulars were issued, with like good results. Of the maps received, 141 were presented and 145 purchased. Returns are still being received. These county maps are frequently consulted by the Government and students.

Loans

The issue of maps included 325 to the Supreme Court, Departments, and Members of Congress.

Binding

Fifty-six atlases have been rebound and a large number sent to the bindery to be lettered on the back. This is a most necessary work, as it saves the trouble of internal examination of very bulky material.

Reproductions

Maps photoduplicated during the year numbered 45 and photographed 8. These reproductions were principally from the Lowery descriptive list.

Although the collection shows a notable increase in number from Government transfers, county maps, and old and new copyright material, the acquisition of rare material, procurable chiefly in Europe, has of course been very limited. The following, however, are noted:

Olives, Jaume. Catalan portulan or maritime chart drawn on vellum (58x81 cm.) of the sixteenth century, of the Atlantic coasts of Europe as far as the south of Sweden, and including the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Mediterranean, and the coasts of North Africa including the Canary islands. The portulan is carefully executed in colour and is dated "Jaume Ollives mallorquien Marsela 1550". Jaume Olives was a member of the famous Catalan family and is known by six portulans dated from 1557 to 1566 (Messina, 1559 and 1561, Naples 1563, and two at Marseilles 1566 and one without an address of 1557)

A most important portulan as it is the oldest known made by Olives. The portulan is beautifully executed and the coasts are filled with the names of towns in red and black. The interiors of the countries delineated are ornamented with the portraits of kings sitting on their thrones, such as Rey de Francia, Rey de Polonia, Rey de Tunis, Rey d'Espana, Rey de Tremsen (Algeria) Soldan de Babilonia, Gran Turch, etc. The large towns are ornamented with outline views, and are charmingly coloured. At the top of the portulan is a pen and ink drawing of the Virgin feeding the infant Jesus.

Anonymous Italian sixteenth century portulan or maritime chart drawn on vellum (53x75 cm.) of the coasts of Spain, Southern France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Southern Russia, Asia Minor, Syria, North Africa as far as the Straits of Gibraltar.

A very interesting portulan. The views of the towns of Venice, Genoa, Marsilles and Tortosa are more detailed than the rest. Perhaps the author of the portulan was born or lived in these towns. The interior of Africa is covered with animal pictures, dragons, travelers on horseback, etc.

Anonymous Italian portulan or maritime chart (42x57 cm.) drawn on vellum. This portulan was executed in the second half of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and shows the coasts of Southern France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Southern Russia, Asia Minor, Syria and North Africa as far as Algeria. The whole is carefully executed in green and red. This portulan is in excellent condition.

For a similar portulan see the Pinelli-Walekenaer portulan dated 1384, reproduced by Nordenskiöld in the *Periplus*, xv-xvii. Our portulan is about the same size and covers the same ground, the islands are colored in red and represented by a rudimentary. An interesting specimen of a very early maritime chart.

Domenech, Arnaldo. A very interesting Catalan chart drawn on vellum (61x38 cm.) of distances between the various centres of commerce in Europe, Asia, and Africa, dated 1484 and executed by "mi Arnaldo Domenech disipulo petri Rosellanno", on which the chief towns are figured with towers, etc., and the arms of the countries in which they are situated. The following towns, etc. are figured Montpelier, Perpinya, Tortosa, Valencia, Sevilla, Alexandria, Bruges, Avignon, Matela, Barcelona, Genoa, Toulouse, Pisa, Naples, Majorca, Tunis, Venice, Constantinople, Acre, Damascus, Beirut. This chart represents a type of the greatest rarity of which very few are known.

Anonymous portulan or sea-chart drawn on vellum (50x20 cm.) mounted to roll upon a wooden roller, containing coloured and well executed details of the coasts of Africa, Asia and Europe and especially of the Mediterranean sea and the Bay of Biscay. This specimen was certainly executed in Italy for the use of merchant seafarers at the commencement of the 16th century. It is fully described in "Studi biografici e bibliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia" by G. Uzielli and P. Amat di S. Filippo. 2. ed. Rome, 1882, vol. 11. The portulan belonged to the Marchioness Gerdano de Colloredo (Melz) in Udine.

Scotti, Giacomo, *of Genoa*. Very interesting set of 8 portulans or maritime charts drawn on vellum, executed about A. D. 1510. Showing the British Isles and the Mediterranean shores. Bound in a quarto volume.—Not known to Uzielli and P. Amat di S. Filippo.

These portulans are not only of great interest for the history of the state of geographical discovery in Europe in the 16th century, but are of great human interest as showing us on what the mariners and merchants of the Middle Ages relied, to buffet the storm and dangers of the sea.

Beck, G. A view of Georgetown and the Federal city. 1801.

Bellasis, George Hutchins. View of St. Helena. 1815.

Blanchard, Joseph. Map of New Hampshire. 1784. Photoduplicate of the only known copy in the Harvard college library.

Bowles, Carrington, Atlas. 1770.

Bradley, Abraham, jr. Map of the United States. 1796.

Braun, Georg. Civitates orbis terrarum [1564-1620]

Brouckner, Isaac. Der erste preussische see atlas—Nouvel atlas de marine, 1749 [Reprint, 1912] Original copy in the L. C.

Brué, Adrien Hubert. Atlas universel de géographie. 1838.

Campbell, Archibald. North view of Fort Royal in the island of Martinique in 1759.

————— South view of Fort Royal.

————— East view of Fort Royal.

Carey, Mathew. General atlas. 1817.

- Chiquet, Jacques. Nouveau et curieux atlas géographique et historique [1719]
- Cluver, Philip. Introductionis in universam geographiam, 1659.
 ——— Same, 1697.
- Cook, James, and Lane, Michael. Pilote de Terre-Neuve. 1784.
- Doolittle, Amos, engraver. Rio de la Plata. 1819.
- Early manuscript map of the Isthmus of Darien. [anon.]
- Eight original water color sketches in Guadeloupe. ms. 1820.
- Faden, William. The marches of Lord Cornwallis in the southern provinces. 1787.
- Fer, Nicolas de. Le théâtre de la guerre dessus et aux environs du Rhein. 1705.
- Fry, Joshua, and Jefferson, Peter. Map of Virginia and Maryland, 1751.
 Photoduplicate of the only known original engraved edition, a copy of which is in the New York Public Library.
- Goos, Peter. Lighting colonne. 1660.
- Guicciardini, Ludovico. Descrittione . . . di tvtti i paesi bassi. 1558.
- Hauduœur, C. P. Map of the Chesapeake bay and the Susquehanna river. 1799.
- Kitchin, Thomas. General atlas. 1790?
- Lea, Philip. Atlas of the world. 1695?
- Le Rouge, George Louis. Atlas. 1744-47.
- Mansfield, I. T. Manuscript map of Ohio. 1825.
- Martinez, Fernando. Descripcion geographica de la parte que los españoles poseen . . . en el continente de la Florida. 1765.
 Colored ms. copy of the original in the Archivio general de Indias.
- Martini, Martino. Novus atlas sinensis. 1648.
- Mercator, Gerard. Atlas. 1589.
 ——— Atlas minor. 1608.
- Morden, Robert. Geography rectified. 1680.
- New York harbor. Ms. view. [anon.] 1840?
- Norman, John. American pilot. 1794.
- Overton, Henry. Accurate map of the english colonies in North America bordering on the Ohio. 1754. Interesting from containing the following: "Here G. Washington engag'd y^e french 1754". The map has marginal text giving account of the action at Fort Necessity.
- Peterson, D. Cantonment of his majesty's forces in North America. In manuscript. 1766.
- Phelipeau, René. Plan de la plaine du cap Français en l'isle St. Domingue. 1786.
- Popple, Henry. Map of the British empire in America . . . Engraved by William Henry Toms. 1733. The Library of Congress has another copy of same date, engraved by W. H. Toms and R. W. Searle.
- Quad, Matthias. Europae totius orbis terrarum partis praestantissimae. 1592.

Romero, Francisco Diaz. Carta chorographica del archipelago de las islas Philipinas, 1727. Photograph reproduction of original in the British Museum.

Saint Augustine harbor. Ms. map [anon.] 1805-6.

Sanson, Nicolas. Cartes générales . . . du monde. 1658.

Santiago naval battle. Three ms. tracings of the battle, used by the Sampson-Schley board of inquiry.

Tavernier, Melchior. Théâtre du royaume de France. 1638.

Turgot-Bretez. Plan of Paris. 1739.

Valck, C. J. and Schenk, Peter. Atlantis sylloge compendiosa. 1709.

Vivien de Saint-Martin, Louis. Atlas universel. 1827.

Voogt, C. J. and Loon, J. van. De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fackel 1699-[1702]

Willyams, Cooper. View of the bay and town of St. Pierre. 1796.

——— View of forts Bourbon and Louis in . . . Martinique. 1796.

——— Pigeon island, Martinique. 1796.

——— Bay of Maran. 1796.

——— Fort Louis . . . in Martinique. 1796.

Zeiller, Martin. Topographia Italiae. 1688.

Harrisse bequest The several important manuscript maps received with the Harrisse bequest are noted *supra* under "Increase of the Library."

Copyright maps Cuttings from the copyright bulletins, relating to maps and atlases received, are kept up to date. These cuttings give a subject catalogue from 1897 to 1915. They are often consulted by the Copyright office and could at any time be reprinted as a list of copyright map material received from the above date.

List of atlases The third volume of the List of Atlases is now in circulation and appears to be as useful as the volumes previously published. No review of it has as yet appeared in this country. In Europe the appreciation has been more prompt. Sir Herbert George Fordham, the eminent cartologist, has this to say about it and its companion volumes (in his "Studies in carto-bibliography." Oxford, 1914):

"In the United States of America the Library of Congress has collected a large series of important atlases, and the printed catalogue of atlases issued by that Library, giving a description of the atlases and the maps

they contain, with notes, is of the greatest value not only for its intrinsic merits but as a first effort in systematic bibliography in this branch of the science." p. vi.

"I have adopted the year of publication as the foundation fact, and it should, I consider, with the index title or name, be set in a thick, or distinctive type. On this point the arrangement adopted in the recently published 'List of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress' (Washington, 1909, 8°) is worth comparison. The date, where doubtful, or approximate, should be suitably qualified. My practice is to add an asterisk on the left of the date figures, which are themselves indented, to all reprints and secondary impressions. It can thus be seen at a glance, on looking through a list, what are original impressions, and what are the items which have an earlier history." p. 97.

"I think it would be well if complete atlases were separately catalogued in all libraries. The recent publication of the 'List of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress' is a work of great interest in this connexion. If the British Museum could publish a similar catalogue of the atlases in its collection, it would, I think, be of great value. Although the atlases in that library are readily accessible through the Map catalogue, a good deal of time is lost in distinguishing them in the long lists of individual maps which there occur. Again, it would be of service, in such a collection, if the individual maps could be each marked with its source. The work of making this annotation would, however, be a serious one. The cartographic wealth of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris is much obscured by the absence of efficient and accessible cataloguing, but here there is, I fear, very little hope of improvement. If the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale would each publish a list of atlases on the lines of that of the Library of Congress, the light thrown on the bibliographical side of this subject would really be very important." p. 103.

Atlases

In addition to the 4,087 atlases, bibliography described in the above mentioned work, the collection has been increased by 1,708 additional, most of which are described in manuscript, making a total of 5,795 atlases.

California

The Chief of this Division has compiled a descriptive list of the maps of California and views of San Francisco, which is now ready for publication. As the cartography of California embraces most of the early maps of the western coast of this country, the publication will not only be timely but of permanent interest.

*Bibliography of
cartography*

The Bibliography of cartography, a work in which the Chief of the Division has been at work at odd occasions for about twenty years, is ready to be sent to press. It is arranged in dictionary order, author and subject combined. In manuscript it has been in constant use for reference. It has been consulted in the making of our "Lists" and for quick information to the public. Most of the books and periodicals supposed to contain references to maps have been analysed, also information found in most obscure sources. The most important information is perhaps the reviews of maps and atlases in old periodicals and newspapers. As the most important maps are rarely published with dates, the information supplied by these reviews and advertisements is peculiarly desirable. In addition there is inserted everything noted relating to the makers and making of maps, atlases and views, throughout the world.

Author list

The "Author list of the geographical atlases," which is reprinted from the third volume of the "List of geographical atlases" has proved most useful, not only as a handy check list for the Division, but also as a reference guide for the information of libraries and book sellers.

*Washington
maps*

The Chief of this Division has also almost completed a descriptive list of the maps and views of Washington, from the earliest records to the present. These maps and views

are not only in "separates," but also in books, periodicals, etc. In order to make this work as authentic as possible, a study of Washington from books and newspapers was absolutely necessary. Missing dates have often thus been found, to the advantage of litigation over Government reservations within the city. The compilation will include not merely maps, but views and public buildings.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Sonneck)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915

	Copy- right	Gift	Pur- chase	Ex- change	Trans- fer	Other	Total
Music.....	20,460	357	1,147	.....	152	4	22,120
Literature of music.	322	91	409	.....	85	6	913
Instruction.....	690	72	33	.....	23	2	820
Total.....	21,472	520	1,589	.....	260	12	23,853

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1915

Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1914,
volumes and pieces..... 653,974

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered,
volumes and pieces..... 22,120

Total on June 30, 1915..... 676,094

Literature of Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1914,
volumes and pieces..... 31,627

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered..... 913

Total on June 30, 1915..... 32,540

Instruction:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1914,
volumes and pieces..... 18,354

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered..... 820

Total on June 30, 1915..... 19,174

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc..... 727,808

MUSIC DIVISION:
Accessions

For obvious reasons the growth of the collection by purchase or foreign copyright deposits has been far below normal during the past year. Some of the most important acquisitions by purchase or gift are grouped below.

Of transcripts the following are among the most interesting: Caldara's *L'Olimpiade*; Cornacchioli's *Diana schernita*, 1629; Fioravanti's *Il villano in angustie*; Hasse's *Didone abbandonata*; Perez' *Artaserse* and *Olimpiade*; Peri's *L'Euridice*, 1608; Righini's *Armida*; Sarti's *L'Olimpiade* (Act II); Scarlatti's *La caduta de' Decemviri* and *Il prigionier fortunato*; Telemann's *Genserich*; v. Winter's *I fratelli rivali*.

Other noteworthy acquisitions are: Agricola's *Cleofide*; Alexandre's *Le petit maître en province*; Bernier's *Motets*, 1703-1713; Blum's *Zoraide*; Het Boeck der *Psalmes Davids*, Antwerpen, 1580; Camphuysen's *Stichtelycke rymen*, 1624; A collection of the choicest songs and dialogues, London (ca. 1715); Glinka's *Ruslan i Ljudmila* (original edition, 1878); Gluck's *Cythère assiégée* (Des Lauriers edition) and *Iphigénie en Aulide* (Bureau d'abonnement); Graun's *Fetonte* and *Orfeo*; Grenet's *Apollon berger d'Admète*; Grétry's *L'amant jaloux* (Houbaut edition); Händel's *Admetus* and *Tamerlane* (both Cluer's edition); Holbrooke's *The Children of Don and Dylan* (full scores); Holden's Worcester collection of sacred harmony, Boston, 1803; Leduc's subscription edition of 26 Haydn symphonies in score; Lully's *Persée*, 1722 (2d ed.); Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots* (full score, 1st ed.); Moniuszko's *Sonette aus der Krimm* (Ms. orchestral score); W. Norman's *The Musical repertory*, Boston, nos. I-III (1796-97); *Ouvrage périodique de chansons et romances civiques*, Paris (1794-99), nos. 20-28, 33-35; Paisiello's *La serva padrona*; Purcell's *Te Deum et Jubilate*, 2d ed. (1704?); Reichardt's *Brenno*; Rendano's *Consuelo*; Ries's *Liska*; Sacchini's *Oedipe à*

Colone; Select musicall ayres and dialogues, John Playford, 1653 (3 books); The singer's companion, New York, 1857; Starter's Friesche lust-hof, 1627; Tarchi's Le trent et quarante; Zumsteeg's Kantaten nos. 1-17 (Breitkopf and Härtel edition).

In addition should be mentioned several hundred opera librettos mostly illustrating operatic life in Great Britain during the 18th century; specimen autographs of J. S. Bach, Beethoven, Boissiedre, Brahms, P. Hillemacher, Neukomm, Reyer, Widor, etc., and the following gifts:

From Mr. William Arms Fischer the first edition (1870) of Foster's "A thousand miles from home"; from Mr. Henry F. Gilbert the autograph of his "Pirate Song"; from Mr. Ernst Kletsch three 17th century French opera librettos; from Mr. T. Carl Whitmer the original manuscripts of his essays "Considerations on music" and "Concerning a national religious drama" and of his compositions: God of the dew, God of the sun (Song), In meditation (Organ), In memoriam (Organ), June (Song), Night (Women's chorus with harp accompaniment), The rock. The sea (Unaccompanied women's choruses), Silver nocturne (Song), A song (Song), Song of the wicked friar, Symbolisms (for reader and piano), Where the tree of Life is blooming (Song).

Equally welcome was the gift of the music belonging to the late distinguished and music-loving Superintendent of the Library of Congress, Mr. Bernard R. Green. It was presented by his widow and consists of over 350 works for the flute, principally chamber music. The gift recalls Colonial times, for the "German flute" was then the favorite instrument of gentlemen as it was of Mr. Green in his younger days. And to judge from his flute music collection he must have been a performer of taste and considerable skill.

The "Catalogue of First editions of Stephen C. Foster" compiled by me and my assistant, Mr. Whittlesey, was

scheduled for publication during the past fiscal year but has just now (Oct. 1915) been published.

Finally, a few words may not be amiss on last year's exhibitions of the Music Division: (1) in the Main exhibition halls: First editions of Stephen C. Foster (1826-1864) and specimen autographs of Beethoven, Liszt, Rossini, Chopin, Spohr, Brahms, etc., etc.; (2) in the Basement a large exhibit illustrating early secular and sacred music in America and particularly the origin and vicissitudes of "The Star Spangled Banner", written in September, 1814.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Slade)

PERIODICALS: Statistics

The Library now receives through the Periodical Division, 8,184 current periodicals (last year 7,842), this total including second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 929 in number, and 1,622 separate titles received through the Smithsonian Institution. As this number, however, does not include yearbooks, almanacs, annual reports and similar serials, or board of trade, and official serial publications, municipal, state, Federal and foreign, the total number of serials now being received by the Library is of course vastly greater.

The number of periodicals noted above as taken up from the Copyright Office is 199 less than the total of 1,128 taken up from that office last year. If, in some cases, there has been failure to register periodicals for copyright, publishers ordinarily continue to send the periodicals to the Library as gifts, so the journals most suited to our particular needs are still being received. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that all periodicals copyrighted are not needed in the files of the Library, and it has been our aim, in view of the great output of American periodical publishing, to restrict the bulk of material taken into our

permanent collections of serials so far as this may be done without lessening the breadth or the efficiency of our service.

The whole number of periodical acquisitions checked on the card index in the Periodical Division was 122,218.

New titles added during the year included: Copyright, 268; gift, 617; subscription, 94; Smithsonian, 155.

The number of newspapers received is 965, of which 849 are American and 116 foreign. Of the American newspapers, 634 are daily papers, and 215 are weekly. Of the foreign newspapers, 97 are daily papers, and 19 are weekly.

The daily newspaper and periodical mail received by the Division is estimated as in former years to average about 1,000 items.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is now as follows: American, 218, foreign, 94; total, 312. The newspapers not bound are kept for varying lengths of time, one month, one year, five years, as the case may be.

The binding during the year was as follows: Newspapers, 1,517 volumes; periodicals, 4,795 volumes. (Last year: Newspapers, 1,690 volumes; periodicals, 5,976 volumes.)

In the case of the newspapers we were obliged in the month of March to discontinue binding for the balance of the fiscal year because of the lack of funds, and at the commencement of the new fiscal year we had an arrears of 824 volumes ready for binding.

The diminution in the number of volumes of periodicals bound is due to several things,—partly to the deliberate omission of certain periodicals as not desirable for permanent preservation, partly to the difficulty in completing volumes of periodicals published in the countries now at war, and partly to the pressure of other work which on occasion has caused us to interrupt the preparation of material for binding.

Volumes of newspapers served by the Periodical Division to readers in the Main Reading Room were 7,641 (1914, 7,246; 1913, 5,739), and the volumes of periodicals served were 11,628 (1914, 10,398; 1913, 12,433). This number of volumes of periodicals, it should be noted, represents the service of periodicals from only one chapter in the Library's classification, namely AP, the chapter which is included in the direct service of the Periodical Division. The number 11,628 is therefore representative of only a part of the use of bound volumes of periodicals in the Library, when all chapters in the scheme of classification are taken into account.

*Newspaper ac-
quisitions*

Last year we had occasion to note, among newspaper acquisitions, the transfer from the War Department of 26 volumes and 1,671 numbers, printed during the Civil War period and nearly all printed in the South. Our collection of Confederate newspapers has been further augmented by the recent purchase of a lot of 892 numbers, which, among other items, included the Daily Southern Cross, Jackson, Mississippi, 63 numbers; Chattanooga Daily Rebel, 152 numbers; Jackson Daily Mississippian, 63 numbers; Savannah Weekly Republican, 19 numbers; Richmond Whig and Public Advertiser, semiweekly, 66 numbers; Natchez Courier, semiweekly, 126 numbers; Mobile Evening News, daily, 6 numbers; Mobile Advertiser and Register, daily, 193 numbers; and Natchez Weekly Courier, 24 numbers.

Another acquisition was a file of the Times and District of Columbia Advertiser, covering the period October 29, 1799, to April 15, 1800.

Following are certain other items acquired: New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, March 16, 1772, to June 7, 1779, 101 numbers; New York Journal or the General Advertiser, 1774 to 1776, scattering numbers; New York Packet and the American Advertiser, July 4, 1776; Kentucky

Gazette, Lexington, 1788 to 1793, 100 scattering numbers; Georgia Gazette, 1763 to 1765, photostat reprint; Concordia Weekly Intelligencer, Vidalia, Louisiana, July 7, 1849, to June 8, 1850; New Orleans Commercial Times, September 1, 1847, to December 31, 1847, May 1, 1848, to August 11, 1848; New Orleans Semi-Weekly Bulletin, June, 1848, to May 30, 1849; Boston Semi-Weekly Courier, November 15, 1858, to December 29, 1859; Chicago Times, 1864 to 1865, scattering numbers; Kentucky Whig, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, May 14, 1852, to May 5, 1854; Boston Evening Transcript, 1830 to 1847; Long Island Star, Brooklyn, New York, 1815 to 1819; Federal Union, Milledgeville, Georgia, 1861 to 1869, 189 scattering numbers; Charleston, South Carolina, Observer, January 20, 1827, to January 3, 1829, 101 scattering numbers; Southern Recorder, Milledgeville, Georgia, 1839 to 1859, 853 scattering numbers; True Sun, New York, 1844 to 1846; American Citizen, Albany, 1842; American Citizen and General Advertiser, New York, 1804 to 1806; Morning Chronicle, New York, 1803 to 1807; the National Advocate, New York, 1813 to 1817; New York Morning News, 1844 to 1846; New York Patriot, 1823; Courier des États-Unis, New York, 1833, 1834; the Atlas, New York, 1830 to 1832; New York Herald, daily, 1836 to 1851; New York Herald, weekly, 1839; the Columbian, New York, 1817; Albany Evening Journal, 1838 to 1844; New Era, New York, 1840 to 1842; the Public Advertiser, New York, 1807; National Gazette and Literary Register, Philadelphia, 1828 to 1840; New York Daily Transcript, 1863; New York Daily Transcript, Extra, 1864; Farmer's Repository, Charlestown, West Virginia, 1808 to 1827; Hartford Courant, 1865 to 1887, scattering numbers, nearly completing our file for this period; Courier, London, 1812 to 1817; Star, London, June 17 to December 31, 1793; Bath Journal, September 16, 1745, to September 21, 1747; Jahres-

*Periodical
quisitions*

ac-berichte über die Veränderungen und Fortschritte in Militärwesen, Berlin, volumes 1 to 18, 20, 21, 1874 to 1894; Madras Law Journal, volumes 9 to 26, 1899 to 1914; Boletín judicial, Mexico, 1884 to 1910; El Foro, Mexico, 1873 to 1890; Haschiloah, Berlin, volumes 1 to 25, 1896 to 1911; Ex-Libris. Zeitschrift für Bibliothekzeichen Bücherkunde und Gelehrten-geschichte, volumes 2 to 15, 1892 to 1905; South Africa, volumes 1 to 42, 65, 66, 1889 to 1899, 1905; Plain Speaker, London, volume 1, 1849; Reformist's Register London, numbers 1 to 18.

List of serials

Rules of procedure have been formulated, outlines drawn, and a basis established for the work in progress on the List of serials in the Library, and the work has been going forward on this basis.

We have met with the initial difficulty that, while the titles we shall include are all readily identifiable in the Library's records, there is no place in which they are centralized excepting the Reading Room catalogues; and by experiment we have found that it is not feasible to search through the hundreds of thousands of cards in these catalogues for periodical titles and then to supplement the information set forth on the cards with information existing in our records elsewhere. The catalogue of periodicals in the Periodical Division is our main source. But this catalogue is deficient in entries for periodical material in the Music Division and in the Law Division, while under the first plan of construction of this catalogue it is still deficient as regards periodical material in the chapters of the Library first reclassified, namely, E, F, and Z. We are now going through the shelf lists for these chapters for titles wanted, while the Chief of the Music Division and the Law Librarian are cooperating and will furnish the Periodical Division with titles of periodicals in their custody.

The bound volumes of newspapers in the Library, forming a collection of material which is notably rich and in *ensemble* nowhere else to be duplicated, have been in use by students and investigators as in no previous year. A statement showing the number of volumes served in the Main Reading Room each year during the five years just ended presents the following exhibit:

	Volumes
1911.....	5, 951
1912.....	6, 596
1913.....	5, 739
1914.....	7, 246
1915.....	7, 641
Total for five years.....	33, 173

Statistics such as these are merely suggestive, at best. What serviceable aid the investigation may gain is likewise suggested by the word of a historian working in the Library who said when the volume he wanted was produced "You have saved me a trip to Mexico." Daily the collection is being explored for economic, historical, political, social, literary, and other material, the increase in use being the inevitable result of the possession of such a large and important body of material.

During the year, 270 responses were made in answer to letters of inquiry. The greater part of our current activity, in so far as it relates to service to Congress and to the public, is of a nature which does not permit of statistical record. Cooperation with the Legislative reference division has given us many new opportunities of service and, during the session of Congress, materially increased our work.

We hope during the coming year to add to our newspaper collections through exchange, a list of our duplicate newspapers available for exchange being now in press.

New lighting fixtures have been installed in the Periodical reading room, the room has been retinted, and a floor-covering has been laid down. The new lighting fixtures replace the direct with indirect lighting.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. A. J. Parsons)

The increase of the collection has been:

By copyright.....	7,552
By transfer.....	814
By purchase.....	418
By gift.....	159
By exchange.....	2
	<hr/>
	8,945

The collection of prints now totals 385,757 pieces.

The most important purchases of the year have been:

PRINTS:
Purchases

1. Two hundred and eighty-five photographs of European masterpieces of painting, and of English architecture.

2. Sixty-eight etchings by modern representative artists, such as Affleck, Baird, Farrell, Hardie, Macbeth-Raeburn, Maxwell, Murray, Neave, Osborne, Rushbury, Smythe, Sparks, Strang, Thomas, etc., of the English school. Aid, Blum, Burr, Chandler, Colewaert, Gleeson, Goldthwaite, MacLaughlin, etc., of the American school.

3. Twenty-two reproductions (in color) of the paintings by old and modern masters, the publications of the Medici Society of London.

Gifts

Among the most interesting gifts were:

1. Eleven prints, publications of the Iconographic Society, by John Woodbury, Boston, Mass.

2. Fifteen colored wood engravings, representing Japanese subjects, by Mrs. Bertha Lum, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Transfers

The most important transfer was that from the War Department, comprising 731 photographs taken in connection with Wheeler's Expedition of the 100th Meridian.

The following exhibitions were put in place during the year:

1. Collection of 123 books, 40 prints, and 14 manuscripts, in commemoration of the purchase of the Thomas Jefferson Library by the United States government (approved Jan. 30, 1815) to replace the Library destroyed in the destruction of the Capitol by the British, August 24, 1814.

2. Collection of 130 etchings by Charles Storm van 'sGravesande (1841-) Dutch school.

3. Collection of 262 etchings by Charles Adams Platt (1861-) American school.

4. Collection of 50 mezzotints, engravings, etc., forming the recent accession to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection.

Among the special exhibitions made during the year, two loan collections of prints may be mentioned; one, comprising the entire work in etching and dry point, of the American artist and architect Charles Adams Platt, who, to the regret of his many friends and admirers, gave up this mode of expression a score of years ago, in order to devote himself unreservedly to the practice of architecture. He had then a recognized position in the front rank of American etchers, which this exhibition of his complete work amply justifies.

Not only are all the published states shown, 112 in number, but grouped around them are the various trial proofs, which illustrate in most instructive fashion the progress of work on the copper plate, and raise the total number of prints exhibited to 262.

The other shows the work of the well-known Dutch painter and etcher, Carel Storm van 'sGravesande, in a fairly representative collection of etchings, dry points, and drawings, from his earliest attempts with the etching needle and burin to relatively recent plates, numbering about 130, and 14 drawings. They give abundant evidence of an increasing sureness and power, in the handling of

various methods, as well as of a pervading truth in the rendering of water effects, such as has rarely been achieved by modern etchers. The aim of his art has been, by a thoroughly realistic, yet profoundly imaginative interpretation of the characteristic features of Dutch scenery, to raise, in a modest way, an enduring monument to the beauty of his native land.

The Division has supplied during the year to 14 governmental departments, 40 educational institutions, and 10 art classes 18,493 photographs of paintings, sculpture and architecture, and three collections of prints to the American Federation of Arts (Washington, D. C.) for exhibition purposes.

The attendance on week days, Sundays, and holidays was 382 more than that of last year, an increase in service of 2,087 books, 782 periodicals, 27,270 photographs and engravings, 14,682 stereoscopic views, and 250 lantern slides.

In the service of photographs to educational institutions, governmental departments, and art classes there was an increase of 689 photographs.

SEMITIC DIVISION

(From the report of Dr. Schapiro, in charge)

The attention of this Division during the past year has been chiefly engaged by the two Deinard collections. The main work consisted of preparing the books for binding, cataloguing, and classifying.

About 2,800 volumes were delivered to the Bindery. This included several hundred for lettering only. The number of books and pamphlets of the two collections already bound, lettered, and arranged, total over 10,000 volumes. In addition to these a considerable number of Hebrew and Judæo-Arabic books, which were in possession of the Library but had not yet been catalogued and classified, were brought together and put in order.

All of these books and pamphlets have been placed on the shelves according to subjects and are ready for use. A special title-catalogue giving the original title, name of author, and imprint has been prepared. This catalogue, though short, proved very useful, rendering invaluable service for reference and research.

The cataloguing and classifying last year related mostly to the Mishnah and Talmud literature. More than 800 books of the Collections were catalogued, and nearly 2,700 classified, following the scheme of classification elaborated by this Division for the Hebrew collections.

The Hebrew collections were increased by a few hundred very important Hebrew books relating to the Rabbinic and Modern Hebrew literature, acquired by purchase. Some of these books complete broken sets of the Deinard collections.

The use of the collection is steadily growing. Statistically it does not, of course, and never will, compare with that of a "popular" collection in a municipal lending library; but it includes already—what in this Library is especially courted—a certain amount of "research" use by visiting students or scholars; and the issue to institutions outside of Washington—under our system of inter-library loans—of unusual works (e. g. in Philology, Philosophy, and Talmudic Law) required for serious investigation. The number of Semitic collections in this country is not great, and such as exist are in a few centers. To supplement them, and to reach scholars distant from them, will be a valuable opportunity for a national service by this, as it has proved by other, Divisions of the Library.

A list of Hebrew books relating to medicine, included in the Hebrew collections, was prepared for the Library of the Surgeon General. Upon request duplicates are being sent to the Surgeon General's Office.

A request for Arabic books came from the Department of Agriculture. In connection with its experiments on certain oriental industrial plants to be introduced in this country, this Department has asked to put at the disposal of its assistants the Arabic literature bearing on this subject. This request was complied with and in amplification of it a number of desiderata were ordered.

There has also been a notable demand for Yiddish books. The Washington Alliance of Jewish Women applied for Yiddish books in behalf of immigrant boys and girls of one of its charitable institutions, who for the time being are able to read Yiddish only. In order to expedite this matter, the Librarian approved the suggestion made to forward duplicates, and particularly the second copy of copyrighted Yiddish books, to the Public Library of the District. In harmony with this suggestion, Yiddish books dealing especially with American History, American ideals, and subjects in connection with good citizenship, are being forwarded to the Public Library. These books are almost exclusively published in the United States and nearly all of them are copyrighted. According to reports, the Yiddish books transferred to the Public Library are in continuous circulation.

BINDING

(From the report of the Assistant in charge, Mr. Kimball)

The number of volumes bound was 29,505, as against 31,095 for the preceding year. Most of the work (28,324 volumes) was done in the Branch Bindery at the Library. Of the total, 8,026 volumes were bound in leather.

Binding materials in stock and their use

For practically all of the work, either "acid-free," pyrogallol-tanned goatskin or the best library buckram has been used. The "calendered duck," specified for newspapers and large books, is, in effect, merely a heavier kind of buckram. Specifications for the buckram appear on page 19 of the "Proposals for material for the public printing and binding"

issued by the Government Printing Office, April 15, 1915; and further information is given in the "Standard method for testing book cloths" issued by the Bureau of Standards. On pages 19-21 of the former publication is given information regarding the requirements for leathers.

The preparation and recommendation of binding for the Library, originating with so many persons in the Divisions, have not always been uniform in plan; but as the work has passed through this Division, the style of binding assigned has been considered from the following points of view:

Buckram is considered more desirable than leather for economy, or for books not subject to excessive wear. Leather alone is admissible for the strongest and best binding known; that is, for the flexibly sewn or "tight-back" binding; and it probably resists the effects of frequent handling better than any cloth material.

Accordingly, buckram is indicated for (1) books of ordinary size and smaller; (2) little-used books generally without regard to size; (3) books, the use of which, although extensive, is short-lived—books replaced by new editions, annually, and so forth; (4) publications, the paper of which will soon wear out or disintegrate in any binding.

Heavy bindings in buckram have been laced in the boards and reinforced with an inner cloth joint, the same as leather bindings.

A leather binding is indicated for (1) such works of reference as are "working tools" of the Library or of its readers; (2) extra heavy or large books, such as include even in an ordinary degree the elements of merit and permanency as regards edition, author, use; (3) illustrated works, fine and early editions, book rarities, and other exceptional books, for reasons of sentiment or utility.

The bindings which have been brought forward for "rush" work have consisted often of material requiring the strongest binding, such as the "working tools" of a Division. Rush

work and enduring work are incompatible, since the book needs time for drying and seasoning at the various stages of the binding. In the end, time otherwise spent in rebinding is saved by allowing sufficient time for the first binding.

In addition to the binding, 456 books were repaired, without rebinding, as against 441 for the preceding year; 22,719 lines of extra lettering done, apart from the binding, as against 8,831; 731 dummies made, as against 352. A large number of minor repairs were made of which no account is taken.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Martel)

The total number of volumes catalogued was 99,860, of which 72,539 were new accessions, 27,321 recatalogued. The decrease, as against last year, of 3,000 volumes is offset in part by an increase of 1,000 in the number of new titles sent to the printer, and but for the loss of the service of some of our most experienced cataloguers through illness or by detail to other divisions, amounting in all to about 23 months' time, there would have been a corresponding increase.

About half of the number of volumes recatalogued belong to various sections of Literature—chiefly English, German, and Italian. The remainder represent additions to all classes; they come from the distribution into the new classification of the old form classes (chapters 33-42 and other remainders) which is still in progress.

By transfer from other libraries and through the Smithsonian and Document Divisions there has been a marked increase in the receipt of masses of minor publications, unbound material, announcements, programs, lists, statements, etc., of societies, universities, schools, and other institutions, departments of government, etc., briefs and other records of law cases, separates of periodical articles of

varying degrees of value. Some of this material is noted in scientific bibliographies and indexes and is of interest to investigators. Little headway can be made in attempting to treat it regularly, cataloguing and shelf listing each item individually. By a method of collective entry by means of which it can be brought out under (corporate) author and under subjects in the catalogues, and shelf listed and marked, it is made fairly accessible. The method has not been in use long enough to affect the statistics of the past year, but long enough to promise appreciable results, and it will be extended to other groups besides the classes of publications covered by the specimens subjoined.

International harvester company of New Jersey, *defendant*.

(United States, *plaintiff*)

Action brought under the Sherman antitrust law of 1890.

Briefs and other records in this case, 1912—
not separately listed or cataloged are to be found on shelf:
HD2780.I 6

1. Trusts, Industrial—Law. 2. Harvesting machinery. 1. United States, plaintiff.

CA 15-117 Unrev'd

Library of Congress

HD2780.I 6

Elerding, Edward H *plaintiff-in-error*.

(Illinois, *defendant-in-error*)

Action brought under the Women's ten hour law of 1911.

Briefs and other records in this case, 1911—
not separately listed or cataloged are to be found on shelf:
HD6064.E5

1. Hours of labor. 2. Woman—Employment—Illinois. 1. Illinois, defendant-in-error. II. Title: Women's ten hour law of 1911. III. Title: Ten hour law.

CA 15-118 Unrev'd

Library of Congress

HD6064.E5

London and Middlesex archaeological society.

Miscellaneous printed matter published by this body is classified in

DA675
.L848

CA 14-100

Neuchâtel. Université.

Programs (with or without dissertations), reports, announcements, miscellaneous serial lists, and occasional publications that have not been separately listed or cataloged are to be found on *Shelf*:

LF 5001

.C99

University and school publications to be in part regularly cataloged later.

CA 15-1

These, however, are small economies and will not affect materially a condition which, necessarily impairs progress with our recataloguing and reclassification and the disposition generally of the arrears. This condition is the work imposed upon the Catalogue Division in connection with the Card distribution. It affects more or less every person in the Division, and in ways impossible to express statistically. Work purely or largely for the information of subscribers to the cards, or to accommodate cooperating libraries, much of which does not even indirectly benefit our catalogue, is done daily by the cataloguers, revisers, and proofreaders in connection with their work for the Library proper.

CLASSIFICATION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Perley)

The number of volumes classified during the fiscal year 1914-15 was 101,095, of which 76,739 were new accessions and 24,356 were reclassified, including 5,785 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 88,984, of which 70,413 were new accessions.

For the year preceding, the number of volumes classified was 102,664, of which 80,775 were new accessions and 21,889 were reclassified, the number shelf listed being 91,359. The statistics by classes are given below.

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).....	2, 191	2, 528	4, 719	Stack lists: Printed..... 33,491 Preliminary. *67,396
B: Philosophy; Religion.....	597	443	1, 040	
C: History (auxiliary sciences).	697	448	1, 145	
CS: Genealogy.....	242	242	Shelf lists: Printed..... 41,861
D: History (except America)..	4, 247	1, 335	5, 582	
E, F: America.....	5, 706	1, 574	7, 280	
G: Geography; Anthropology..	1, 003	160	1, 163	
H: Social sciences.....	12, 417	1, 784	14, 201	
J: Political science.....	4, 658	412	5, 070	
L: Education.....	5, 984	174	6, 158	
M: Music literature (reported by Music Division).....	1, 733	.....	1, 733
N: Fine arts.....	2, 114	163	2, 277	
P: Literature and language....	5, 883	8, 327	14, 210	
PZ: Fiction.....	1, 655	521	2, 176	
Q: Science.....	4, 361	261	4, 622	
R: Medicine.....	2, 193	75	2, 268	
S: Agriculture.....	3, 483	17	3, 500	
T: Technology.....	5, 661	81	5, 742	
U: Military science.....	1, 101	55	1, 156	
V: Naval science.....	736	6	742	
X: Classification undetermined	22	30	52	
Z: Bibliography.....	3, 729	177	3, 906	
	70, 413	18, 571	88, 984	
Deinard collection (Hebraica, Judaica).....	2, 700	.....	2, 700
Chapter 38: Literary history...	495	.....	495
Transfers.....	.....	5, 785	5, 785
Old classification.....	3, 131	.....	3, 131
	76, 739	24, 356	101, 095	

* Estimated.

The reclassified portion of the Library now contains in round numbers 1,457,500 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 82,500; B-BJ (Philosophy), 15,000; C-D (History, exclusive of America), 128,500; E-F (America), 113,000; G (Geography), 25,000; H-J (Social and political sciences), 342,500; L (Education), 62,000; M (Music), 27,000; N (Fine arts), 35,000; P (Language and literature), 124,500; PZ (Fiction in English), 55,000;

Q (Science), 140,500; R (Medicine), 49,000; S (Agriculture), 53,500; T (Technology), 93,500; U (Military science), 18,500; V (Naval science), 16,000; Z (Bibliography), 76,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

While the total output in volumes classified is somewhat less than in previous years, this is accounted for by the changed conditions brought about by the European war. In nearly every month this has caused a considerable decrease in the classified accessions, in December alone amounting to 2,300 volumes.

The decrease in accessions has permitted more time to be spent upon reclassification, and a substantial gain has been made in this part of the work. This, however, does not balance the decrease in classified accessions as the material is much more difficult to handle.

A special feature of the year's work has been the preparation of classification schedules for printing. The schemes for PN, PR, PS, PZ: General literature, English and American literature, Fiction in English and Juvenile literature, have already been printed. The historical classes C, Sciences auxiliary to history, and D, Foreign history except American, have been sent to the printer. With classes E and F, American history, already printed, this will complete the group of History except the subclass CN, Epigraphy, which it has been thought advisable to defer until the completion of PA, Classical philology and literature.

Besides these large classes there have also been prepared for printing subclasses GR and GT, Folk-lore and Manners and customs (completing the group of subjects in Class G), and HT, Social groups, including such topics as Cities, Race relations, Slavery, etc., and completing the Social sciences in Class H. Class A, Polygraphy, has also been sent to the printer as a new edition, slightly revised.

In the work of reclassification during the past year an important feature has been the classification of Spanish and

Portuguese literature by Dr. König and Mr. Jones. With French and Italian literature already completed it is planned, during the coming year, to print the classification schedules for the entire group of Romance literature as subclass PQ. Hungarian literature, of which the Library has a fairly large collection, has been classified by Dr. König and Mr. Kloss, and the small but difficult class of Pali literature has been classified by Dr. König.

A large part of the time of the classifiers during the past year has been devoted to the work of eliminating as far as possible the remnants of chapters in the old classification. In this work we have succeeded in reclassifying all of chapter 24, International law, and nearly all of the social and political sciences of chapters 25 and 27. In the old classes of Biography, everything has been reclassified except such books as needed to be considered in classes not yet undertaken by the new classification, such as Religion and Classical, Scandinavian and Dutch literature. In the very large and heterogeneous collections of collected works, essays, letters, and miscellanies (chapters 36, 40, and 41) everything has been reclassified which fell within the scope of the new classification in its present state of development. In going over this material, notes were made of all the works coming within the range of special literatures yet to be scheduled, which will much facilitate their reclassification when ready to be undertaken. These lists have already proved their utility in the reclassification of Spanish literature.

Another classification undertaking not strictly within the field of the Classification Section, but of interest in this connection, is the preliminary classification of the Toner collection, undertaken by assistants in the Reading Room service. This collection which is especially rich in Americana has been arranged by the Class letters, A to Z, according to the general principles of the new classification and is thus rendered much more available for special research. Before the end of the

calendar year it is hoped that the Americana at least may be definitely classified by members of the regular classifying staff.

For the coming year it is hoped that the large collections of Classical literature may be reclassified and further reductions made in the still substantial remnants of the literary classes of the old classification.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Hastings)

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 1,986 to 2,120.

The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof sheets, amounted to \$59,379.64, an increase of about 8½ per cent over the cash sales of 1913-14. The increase in the value of cards shipped was over 12 per cent.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$2,103.43.

Cards for about 35,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 5,000 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 2,500 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is approximately 657,000, including about 37,000 unrevised cards not included in the depository sets. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70, making the total number of cards in stock about 46,000,000.

No new depository sets have been assigned during the year. The depository set located in the Public Library, New South Wales, has been given up. The proof-sheet depository set at the St. Paul Public Library was destroyed by fire. The depository libraries now number 49.

The full list of depositories is given below, the proof-sheet depositories being distinguished by asterisks:

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.
California University Library, Berkeley, Cal.
Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University Library, New York City.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
*Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
*Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
*Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.
*Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, Stanford University, Cal.
*Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville Public Library, Louisville, Ky.
McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
*Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.
Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, La.
New York Public Library, New York City.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Philippines Library, Manila, P. I.
Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
*Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

A partial depository set (dictionary) covering Technology and portions of Science has been assigned to the Library of the Patent Office. The full list of libraries of the United States government now having partial depository sets is as follows, dictionary sets being distinguished by asterisks:

Army War College
Biological Survey
*Bureau of Education
Bureau of Entomology
Bureau of Fisheries
*Bureau of Labor Statistics
*Bureau of Mines
Bureau of Rolls and Library (State Department)
Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.)
*Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Bureau of Trade Relations
*Children's Bureau
Civil Service Commission
Coast and Geodetic Survey
Coast Artillery School
*Department of Agriculture
Department of Justice
Department of the Interior, Law Division
Engineer School
Frankford Arsenal
*Geological Survey
Government Hospital for the Insane
Hydrographic Office
Interstate Commerce Commission
Military Academy, West Point
Mississippi River Commission
*National Bureau of Standards
Naval Academy
Naval Observatory
Naval War College
Navy General Board
Navy Medical School
Pan American Union
*Patent Office
Supervising Architect's Office
Treasury Department
War Department
Weather Bureau

Although the Library of Congress has never carried in stock cards in the "index" size (5 x 12½ cm.), cards of this size for publications of the United States Department of Agriculture have been printed since 1906 for the Library of the Department of Agriculture and have been distributed to libraries of "land grant" agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The space available for the entry on the small card was so limited that, in numerous cases, the entry had to be abbreviated or extended to another card. The printing of two editions of the card added greatly to the cost of printing and distributing. It was decided to discontinue, on December 31, 1914, the printing of the smaller cards. To induce libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations to exchange their sets in the index size for sets in the standard size, sets in the latter size, arranged ready for use, are supplied in exchange for sets in the index size at a low rate, the cost of the entire set to December, 1914, being \$89.64. Although the sets to be sent out in exchange were not completed until June, numerous libraries have already made the exchange.

Considerable work has been done in revising, classifying, and arranging the blanks and forms used in the Division.

The work of preparing the exhibit of the Library for the Panama Pacific Exposition was assigned to this Division. Although there was a separate appropriation for the exhibit, most of the administrative work and other items involving special skill were unavoidably handled by assistants on the card-index roll, with the result that the regular work of these assistants was considerably retarded.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Order and Publications Division
Mr. Ashley)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library for the past three fiscal years:

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
New publications.....	^a 34	^a 30	^b 26
Reprints.....	11	7	7
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress..	3,830	4,929	3,606
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	33,094	26,353	31,131
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.....	7,051	4,895	1,760
Total number of publications distributed.....	43,975	36,177	36,497
Publication correspondence.....	1,668	1,449	1,203
Envelopes addressed for circulars.....	4,669	3,893	3,885
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	^c 19,339	^c 19,422	^c 19,630
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales.....	\$1,841.55	\$1,567.90	\$1,693.25

^a Includes separate numbers of Subject headings and State publications (monthly list).

^b Includes separate numbers of State publications (monthly list).

^c Includes copyright publications.

The completion last year of the series of separate numbers of the List of subject headings accounts for the decrease in the number of new publications from 30 to 25. The number of pieces distributed shows a slight increase, however, although the distribution to foreign libraries has been suspended for the most part because of the war in Europe.

Our supplementary mailing list for the distribution of the Annual Report (our largest edition) was carefully revised

from the manuscript copy of "Public, Society and School Libraries" since issued by the Bureau of Education as Bulletin, 1915, no. 25.

The mailing list for the "Monthly list of State Publications" shows a steady increase, evidence of the value and widening sphere of usefulness of this publication.

The increase in the number of Legislative Reference libraries and the widening recognition received by this class of libraries as a necessary adjunct of legislature of a modern state has led us to add them as a new class to our distribution list, to receive especially our printed bibliographic publications.

The publications of the Library during the past year *Publications* have been as follows:

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. 1914. 216 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Library of Congress publications issued since 1897. Jan., 1915. 50 p. 20 cm.

Information for readers in the main Reading Room. 1915. 14 p. Plate. 19½ cm.

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1915. 16 p. 13 cm.

List of books in embossed type in the Reading Room for the Blind. 1914, 50 p. cm.

Bibliography Division:

List of references on Europe and international politics in relation to the present issues; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1914. 144 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

List of references on prison labor; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1915. 74 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Reprints:

Select list of references on cost of living and prices.

1910. 107 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

List of works relating to deep waterways from the Great

Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean . . . 1908. 59 p.

25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

List of discussions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, with special reference to negro suffrage.

1906. 18 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Select list of references on the initiative, referendum and recall. 1912. 102 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Select list of references on parcels post. 1911. 39 p.

25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

A list of books on railroads in their relation to the Government and the public . . . 2d issue. 1907.

131 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 20 cents.

A list of books relating to trusts. 3d ed. with supplementary list. 1907. 93 p. 27½ cm. Paper, 25 cents.

Catalogue Division:

Class P. Language and Literature.

Literature PN General, PR English, PS American, PZ

Fiction in English and Juvenile literature. 1915.

273 p. 26 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Class Q. Science. 2d issue. 1913. 196 p. 26 cm.

Paper, 25 cents.

Division of Documents:

Monthly list of state publications. May-Dec., 1914;

Jan.-Apr., 1915. Paper, 50 cents a year.

——— Index and title-page for the year 1913.

Law Library:

Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain; prepared under the direction of E. M. Borchard, Law Librarian.

By Thomas W. Palmer, jr. 1915. 174 p. 27 cm.

Cloth, 50 cents.

Division of Manuscripts:

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789.

Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress. v. 22-23. 1782. 1914. 27 cm. Cloth, \$1.00 each vol.

Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington with the officers; prepared by J. C. Fitzpatrick. 4 v. 2865 p. 1915. 27 cm. Cloth, \$4.00 per set.

Music Division:

Catalogue of first editions of Stephen C. Foster; by Walter R. Whittlesey and O. G. Sonneck, Chief of the Division of Music. 1915. 79 p. 25½ cm. Cloth, .40 cents.

Order Division:

Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula; comp. by F. W. Ashley, Chief of the Order Division. 1915. 329 p. 27 cm. Cloth, \$1.50.

Five of the new publications listed above were still in press on June 30, 1915, though all of them have since been issued. The distribution statistics for these five will be included, properly, in the report for 1915-16.

Among the comments upon the year's issues were the following regarding the "Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington with the Officers" 4 v.: From the *American historical review*, Vol. xx, No. 4, July, 1915:

In 1906 the Library of Congress issued a "Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington with the Continental Congress," in one volume, which included the correspondence of Washington with the President of Congress, with committees, and with individual members of Congress. The present calendar (which is No. 2 of the calendars of the Washington manuscripts and prepared by the same hand) is rather broader in scope than its title would indicate, for it includes not only Washington's correspondence with military and naval officers of every rank of the continental and state troops and with French auxiliaries, but also his correspondence with foreign ministers and agents and with British officers. On the other hand, his correspondence with the governors and civil authorities of the

states (another important part of the Washington papers) has not been included.

The basis of the calendar, which properly begins with Washington's assumption of command in June, 1775, and closes with his resignation of his commission in December, 1783 (a few papers of later date have been included for the sake of completeness), is the series of drafts of Washington's letters, although several other series of manuscripts have been drawn upon.

The plan of the calendar is the same as that of the previous volume and is sufficiently familiar to require no elucidation. One question concerning enclosures may, however, be raised: When a letter is an enclosure the calendar so records it, but it does not show what enclosures any given letter contained. This information is often of importance and can be obtained only with difficulty, if at all, after the letter and its enclosures have been separated, inasmuch as the writers often give but uncertain clues to the enclosures. The location of printed texts is confined to Ford's and Sparks's editions of Washington's Writings and Sparks's Letters to Washington.

The index which occupies the whole of volume IV, (pp. 2461-2865), is in large measure analytical, but it must be understood that any such compressed analysis is necessarily imperfect. It is helpful but not absolute. One feature of the index volume calls for especial commendation. A schedule of pages grouped in periods of six months, which is repeated at the foot of each two opposite pages of the index, enables the searcher to determine at a glance the approximate chronological place of any given reference.

Deficiencies in the execution of such a calendar as this can be discovered only after putting it to prolonged and manifold uses, but it may safely be presumed that these volumes will be found to have been done with the same accuracy and thoroughness that characterized Mr. Fitzpatrick's first calendar of the series ...

From Mr. Worthington C. Ford of the Massachusetts historical society, Boston, Mass., in a letter dated May 3, 1915:

... a splendid piece of work and one which lays us all under great obligations to the Library for making thus accessible a part of its riches. I speak not only thus generally but also of the quality of the calendaring, for it seems to me balanced, moderate, and therefore useful, not sinning either on the side of too diffuse an enumeration of petty details or on the side of omission.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the Chief Bibliographer, Mr. Meyer.)

A comparison with the previous year discloses a decrease in the number of questions handled by this Division for Members of Congress, owing of course to the establishment

of the Legislative reference division. A line of demarcation between the activities of the two divisions was readily determined. All questions from members of Congress growing out of their official duties or relating to legislation which were received in this Division were at once referred to the Legislative reference division. On the other hand, all questions received in the Legislative reference division which did not relate to legislation were referred to this Division through the usual channels. In this way a certain balance was struck. The statistics, however, do not show all the work done by the Division of Bibliography. In most of the questions referred from this Division, and in many others also, we were able to point out immediately sources of information which we had noted, or to undertake such a preliminary investigation into sources where it had not already been done. This service does not appear in the statistics, as no record is made beyond the cards which were prepared and filed in our permanent catalogue for future use. Lastly, copies of 69 of our typewritten or duplicated reference lists, many of which were specially brought down to date, were furnished to the Legislative reference division.

The A. L. A. subject card catalogue which we began in the previous year (1913-14) was brought to a state of working completeness and has proved itself a great time saver in answering questions coming from correspondents not near large libraries. The catalogue represents the books selected by the A. L. A. for purchase by the smaller libraries of the country and gives us at once with the least expenditure of time the information most likely to be available to the correspondent. The cards are used over and over again in all sorts of combinations to suit the inquiries. When they have served their purpose, they are returned to the catalogue. Each card has stamped across the left-hand margin the letters A. L. A. so that it can not be confused

with cards from other sources, and is recognized at once as belonging to the A. L. A. subject catalogue.

The typewritten lists compiled numbered 206, with a total of 1,094 sheets as against 162 lists with 868 sheets for the previous year. Social and economic subjects far outnumber all the rest, with historical subjects second.

Our regular printed lists published during the year number but three, "Water rights and the control of waters," "Europe and international politics in relation to the present issues," and "Prison labor." Three others were prepared for the press but the printing was postponed: "Child labor," "Industrial arbitration," and "Postal savings banks," 2d edition.

The list on "Divorce" should really be included in the above, as it received the same treatment as one of our regular lists and was issued in the same general style of type and arrangement. It was printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

An unusual number of our shorter lists found their way into print besides those published in "Special Libraries."

A "List of general engineering indexes" was printed in the first number of the "Bulletin of the Index office," Chicago. It was originally prepared to serve as the basis of a discussion on technical indexes before the Technological section of the Special Libraries Association at the meeting in this city in May, 1914, and I believe was the only fruit of that meeting and discussion.

The "List of references on one chamber and two chamber legislatures" was printed in the University of Oklahoma Bulletin.

Three lists on "Roads and road making," on "National aid to road building," and on "State aid to road building" were published by the Joint Committee on Federal aid in the construction of post roads in 63d Congress, 3d session, House Doc. 1510.

Finally, the Legislative Reference Division printed the "List of references on the development of the Russian mercantile marine, including subsidies," in the document on "Foreign legislation on the merchant marine."

Some of our older lists were reprinted.

Our cooperative work has developed normally so far as our relations with outside libraries are concerned. We prepared four lists for the duplicating machine and printed six lists in "Special Libraries." This was all the copy "Special Libraries" could take. We also sent copies of 38 of our typewritten lists to the Public affairs information service. When I say that the cooperative work has developed normally I mean that it has developed within the limits of our abilities. It could easily grow beyond these and overwhelm us completely. Our lists are in greater demand than ever, especially since the organization of the Public affairs information service. The Service affords us a means of giving the lists a wider distribution.

Our cooperative work with the libraries in the District of Columbia, most of which are governmental, has had, I should say, more than normal growth. Through the District of Columbia library association this cooperation is being developed in every possible way, and we are rapidly extending the number of libraries who are actively interested in giving information on their own special topics. The most important single undertaking during the year was the Directory of Sources of Information in the District of Columbia, copy for which is still in active preparation.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(The following report is submitted by the Custodian of the Deposit,
Mr. Brockett)

The existing conditions in Europe have interfered to some extent with the receipt of publications which have been coming for many years in exchange; i. e., they have been received later than usual, and in many cases the insti-

tutions and societies abroad are holding the sets and series until it will be safe to transmit them. Also, from a publication point of view, for economical reasons, only limited editions with fewer pages could be issued, which gives a special value to those received.

The publications from the Smithsonian Library for the Deposit have been transmitted each day as received, and numbered 24,713 pieces, as follows: 3,043 volumes; 1,179 parts of volumes; 1,763 pamphlets, 17,410 periodicals, 594 charts and 724 parts of serials to complete sets.

Complete sets of inaugural dissertations and academic publications from 12 universities and technical high schools from all parts of the world were received, and are included in the above count.

Notwithstanding the restricted sendings from Europe there has been no cessation of efforts to secure missing parts, and many have been received. All of the 387 want cards for the series searched in the Library of Congress were considered and some action taken on each at the Smithsonian Institution, with the result that 82 sets of publications of scientific societies and learned institutions in the Smithsonian Division were entirely or partially completed, by the supplying of 460 parts; in the same way 254 parts of 48 sets were supplied to the Periodical Division, and 10 parts of 4 sets were supplied to the Order Division.

Among the more important of these series secured to complete sets in the Smithsonian Deposit may be cited the following:

Australia:

Sydney, New South Wales. Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia. Science of Man.

Belgium:

Brussels. Académie Royale de Belgique. Bulletin, Classe des lettres.

Association des industriels de Belgique pour l'étude et la propagation des engins et mesures propres à préserver les ouvriers des accidents du travail. Rapport.

St. Nicolas. Cercle archéologique du pays de Waes. Annales.

England:

- London. *Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Review*.
Birmingham. *Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society. Report*.

France:

- Nice. *Association Provinciale des architectes français. Bulletin*.
Paris. *Société française de physique. Résumé des communications*.

Germany:

- Berlin. *Berliner Missionsgesellschaft. Berliner Missionsberichte*.
Deutscher Fischerei-Verein. Zeitschrift fuer Fischercei.
Darmstadt. *Historischer Vercin fuer das Grossherzogthum Hessen. Quartalblätter*.
Dresden. *K. Oeffentliche Bibliothek. Papyrus. Fragment aus der Kgl. Off. Bibliothek zu Dresden*.
Munich. *K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.-Abhandlungen; Denkschriften; Gelehrte Anzeiger; Sitzungsberichte*.

India:

- Calcutta. *Medical and Sanitary Departments of India. Scientific Memoirs by the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments*.

Italy:

- Florence. *Societa Botanica Italiana. Bullettino*.

Siam:

- Bangkok. *Siam Society. Journal*.

United States:

- Cambridge, Mass. *Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology. Annual Report*.
Cincinnati, Ohio. *Cincinnati Society of Natural History. Journal*.
New York City, N. Y. *American Museum of Natural History. Anthropological Papers. Bulletin*.

In connection with the clearing up of the loan records in the Library of Congress the Smithsonian Division has assisted the Reading Room in identifying the older charges of books loaned to the Institution from the Library of Congress, including those in the Smithsonian Deposit.

Among the publications turned over by the Patent Office to the Library of Congress during the past fiscal year were found about 300 parts which fitted into and immediately preceded those in the Smithsonian series. It is not improbable that these earlier numbers were deposited in the Patent Office prior to the establishment of the Institution.

The part of the deposit containing publications of the learned institutions and scientific societies has been cared for in the Smithsonian Division under the supervision of Mr. Francis H. Parsons. In connection with this work, especial consideration has been given to preparation of want lists for American serials and publications coming from countries that are at present neutral. The work of assembling the parts published through 1914 and the preparation of volumes for binding resulted in 1,296 volumes completed and 2,063 volumes bound. The time of the staff has also been largely occupied in supplying publications to readers, from whom 10,475 requests were received.

A large number of publications deposited by the Smithsonian Institution are not publications of societies, and these are in the general classification. No separate statement regarding them is made, as they are included in the report on the main collection.

Periodicals to the number of 17,410 separate parts were forwarded, and 42 new titles were added to the publications already received.

The documents presented to the Smithsonian Institution and those that come in exchange for its own publications have been forwarded, as in the past, to the Library of Congress, without stamping and recording, and 4,675 parts were sent in this way.

(The following additional report is submitted by Mr. F. H. Parsons, in immediate charge of the Smithsonian Deposit.)

The European war has effected a change in the character of the work of this Division during the year 1914-15.

We received early in the year several lots of "Wants" which had been collected by our correspondents abroad, but the war has rendered it practically impossible for the search for our missing pieces to be continued at the places of publication; consequently while we note omissions in our sets as the cataloguing and binding are going forward, all active

effort to procure them through the usual channels has been suspended.

The American society serials and those of the neutral countries have been given more special attention with results that are very gratifying.

Many of the foreign societies have suspended publication or have reduced very materially the quantity issued; frequently one notes in them apologies for possible errors, "as the authors are either dead or with the colors." Journals have omitted numbers entirely, or have published several in one, thus completing a volume, often using as copy manuscripts which they had on hand in place of the usual new material.

Many sets, which the Periodical Division has heretofore held in its reading room and later collated and bound, have been transferred to the care of this Division, thus increasing our work in answering calls for current articles, and in preparation of the completed volumes for binding.

A large number of transfers from various governmental sources have been searched, but while we obtain some material needed, the percentage is small.

The number of volumes completed during the year was 1,296.

Among the volumes recently acquired and bound this year are the following:

Paris:

Société de l'histoire de l'art français. Nouvelles archives de l'art français. 3 Sér. 1885-1906. 22 vols.

—— Monographs. 20 vols.

Académie de France à Rome. Correspondance. 1665-1804. 18 vols.

Académie royale de peinture et de sculpture. Procès-verbaux. 1648-1793. 10 vols.

Jersey:

Société Jersiaise. Publications. Actes des États de l'Île de Jersey. 1524-1790. 20 vols.

Calcutta:

Asiatic society of Bengal. Bibliotheca Indica. 150 late numbers.

Shrewsbury:

Shropshire Parish Register Society. 19 vols.

Sunderland:

Durham, Northumberland Parish Register Society. 10 vols.

Two thousand and sixty-three volumes have been sent to the bindery. This number could have been increased had the bindery desired it; and material not immediately required has been held back, including many old volumes in need of rebinding.

Very few long series have been bound; in fact, the last three requisitions average only about one and a half volumes to a title. This increases proportionally the clerical work in preparing titles and lettering.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

READING ROOM
FOR THE
BLIND:
Accessions

The following table shows the additions during the year of books, magazines, music scores, maps, and prints:

By act of Mar. 4, 1913:	
Volumes.....	66
By purchase:	
Volumes.....	368
Magazine subscriptions.....	17
By gift:	
Volumes.....	89
Pamphlets.....	100
Magazine subscriptions.....	19
Magazines.....	41
By binding:	
Volumes.....	4
By transfer:	
Volumes.....	3
	<hr/>
	707

Miscellaneous accessions:

By purchase:	
Writing guides.....	3
Cut maps.....	2

The collection of books, etc., in all types now comprises:

Volumes, embossed.....	2,754
Volumes, ink.....	10
Music scores, embossed.....	184

Music scores, ink.	31
Magazines, embossed.	27
Magazines, ink.	10
Maps and plans, embossed.	154
Maps.	2
Volume maps, embossed.	1
Volume prints, embossed.	1

3, 174

The number of active readers was 233

The visitors during the year were:

Blind persons visiting room.	598	
Other persons visiting room.		6, 849
Blind attendance at evening entertainments.	723	
Other attendance at evening entertainments.		3, 100
Total.	¹ 1, 321	² 9, 949

¹ Blind.

² Sighted.

The activities of the Reading Room have markedly increased in each detail of its service—the number of readers registered, the number of books issued, and the number of inquiries answered. Increasingly the room is looked to as a sort of bureau of information on matters pertaining to the blind. The issue of embossed books to blind readers outside of the District, initiated several years ago, has been limited to the states without libraries for the blind. But even with this limitation the issue has grown beyond the abilities of the one assistant provided by law, and in the absence of additional provision this outside issue will shortly be discontinued.

The Assistant in charge attended the International Conference of the Blind in London June 18–25, 1914, and visited various educational institutions for the blind in Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, France, and Italy. The information secured in this way has been invaluable in enabling her to deal with inquiries received in the course of her work.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

The Library was represented by an exhibit consisting of:

1. Photographs, including exterior of the Library, Reading Room, Entrance hall, some of the principal rooms of the Divisions, and some of the notable decorations.

2. A complete collection of the blanks and forms used in the transaction of the work of the Library of Congress.

3. A complete collection of the publications of the Library of Congress since 1897.

4. A collection of early and notable books relating to California and voyages and explorations along the Pacific coast.

5. Facsimiles of newspapers announcing notable events in the development of the transportation facilities of the country.

6. A collection of manuscripts relating to American history with special reference to Spanish America.

7. A collection of early maps of California and the Pacific coast and views of San Francisco.

8. A collection of prints selected from the copyright deposits.

9. A selection of American and foreign music.

10. A collection of card catalogues as follows:

Dictionary and systematic catalogues of works on Bibliography.

Dictionary catalogue of works relating to Latin-American countries.

Miscellaneous catalogues illustrating the use of the printed catalogue cards of the Library of Congress.

11. A wall chart explanatory of the growth and distribution of American libraries.

The space available was but 900 square feet—in the Education Building. Through the skill and experience of our representative, Mr. Hastings, however, this was so well utilized that each item of our exhibit counted for its full value. And the value itself—particularly of the portion

technical in character—was enhanced by the zeal, intelligence, and expert knowledge of the attendants who in succession had the charge and interpretation of it. I make the more special note and acknowledgment of this because the allotment (only \$4,000) being insufficient, these attendants (members of our regular service) were obliged to meet personally the entire expense of their transportation to and from San Francisco and of residence there.

The following awards were received:

*Panama-Pacific
Exposition awards*

Education, group 7, class 19. Collective exhibit. Medal of honor.

Liberal Arts, group 30, class 108. Catalogue of Opera Librettos. Honorable mention.

Liberal Arts, group 31, class 112. Maps of California, etc. Honorable mention.

Liberal Arts, group 31, class 113. Photographs of San Francisco from 1846 to 1915. Honorable mention.

Liberal Arts, group 33, class 123. Photographic full-page reproduction of American newspapers illustrating progress in communication and travel. Gold medal.

A silver medal was also awarded to the representative in charge of the Exhibit.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING
AND GROUNDS

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1915

SIR: The death, on October 22, 1914, of Mr. Bernard R. Green, who had charge of the construction of the building and had been its Superintendent and Disbursing officer since its completion (a period of nearly 18 years), necessitated prompt measures to carry on uninterruptedly the administrative and fiscal duties of the office.

Acting under an opinion of the Attorney General, to whom the matter was referred by the President, the Librarian designated Mr. Wade H. Rabbitt, Chief Clerk of the office, as Special Disbursing Officer, and to attend to all other duties of the office not specifically placed by law on the Superintendent, pending the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Green.

Under special provision in the Deficiency Act approved January 25, 1915, the Librarian was authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Superintendent, other than those of Disbursing officer, during the vacancy in the office, and he continued to officiate thus until the duties were taken up by the undersigned on April 23, last.

Under the régime described, the Library building service was conducted during the fiscal year 1915. This service included, as usual, the custody, care, and maintenance of the building and its contents, operation of mechanical plant, the procuring of Library and office equipment, upkeep materials and supplies, and the disbursement of

the funds appropriated for the Library and the Botanic Garden. The extent and variety of the operations are indicated generally in the tables which follow.

FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Watch and housekeeping department:

Ice (489,293 pounds).....	\$1,386. 60
Painting in and about the building.....	1,499. 00
Painting (materials).....	379. 51
Repairs (floors, windows, etc.).....	973. 16
Washing towels.....	93. 91
Dry goods (cleaning cloths, etc.).....	561. 46
Soap powders.....	156. 23
Soaps.....	233. 42
Paper towels.....	1,023. 20
Housekeeping (brooms, buckets, brushes, etc.).....	539. 75
Toilet supplies.....	174. 00
Miscellaneous supplies.....	177. 20
	<hr/> \$7,197. 44

Engineer department:

Mail and delivery service—upkeep and re- pair of motor vehicles.....	834. 00
Hardware and tools.....	161. 19
Repairs.....	315. 50
Plumbing supplies.....	387. 65
Removing refuse.....	143. 25
New high-power steam main.....	228. 89
Oils.....	35. 41
Gas.....	13. 01
Miscellaneous supplies.....	88. 89
Repairs to roof—	
Sheet copper.....	\$873. 93
Miscellaneous materials.....	145. 20
Labor.....	980. 87
	<hr/> 2,000. 00

4,207. 79

Electrical department:

Lamps.....	858. 13
Miscellaneous supplies (condulets, holders, shades, fixtures, wire, conduit, tape, etc.).....	604. 03
Tools.....	12. 00
Repairs.....	43. 99
Dynamotor (for call bells and buzzers).....	58. 81
New lighting system, Periodical Reading Room.....	626. 56
Changing lighting system in alcoves, Main Reading Room.....	490. 94
Intercommunicating telephones.....	513. 68
	<hr/> 3,208. 14

Office:

General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 81 substations, and 6 trunk lines).....	\$1, 118. 09
Stationery.....	114. 54
Weighing scale.....	7. 00
Coin bag.....	16. 50
Car tickets.....	20. 00
Postage stamps (for foreign correspondence).....	15. 00
Additional services.....	4. 00
Express and freight charges.....	4. 13
Travel.....	24. 50
Telegrams.....	1. 61
Numbering machines.....	17. 77
	<hr/>
	\$1, 343. 14
Total expended.....	15, 956. 51
Unexpended balance.....	43. 49
	<hr/>
Appropriation.....	16, 000. 00

FURNITURE

Under this appropriation all miscellaneous furniture equipment, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, was provided.

Adding machines.....	\$511. 43
Photographic copying machine.....	1, 280. 00
Duplicating machine.....	191. 00
Lighting fixtures, Reading Room tables.....	100. 00
Typewriting machines and repairing.....	1, 879. 41
Desk fans.....	169. 40
Repairing and fitting of miscellaneous furniture (including labor and materials).....	1, 208. 27
Book trucks.....	216. 00
Miscellaneous furniture (including tables, desks, stands, cases, hardware, etc.).....	1, 608. 71
Altering card-tray blocks.....	348. 00
Card-catalogue cases.....	1, 934. 37
Carpets and runners.....	140. 54
Express and drayage.....	4. 53
Partitions and screens.....	150. 00
Window shades.....	249. 63
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	9, 991. 29
Unexpended balance.....	8. 71
	<hr/>
Appropriation.....	10, 000. 00

The photographic copying machine which appears in the foregoing table represents the largest expenditure for a single piece of equipment purchased from the fund during the year. The machine produces a photographic print 18 by 22 inches, or the full size of the ordinary newspaper page.

The photographic work has rapidly increased until the two machines are now in use most of the time. The increase in this work is largely from the Legislative Reference Division of the Library.

The other items of expenditure shown in the tables do not materially differ in class and kind from those usually required.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

In addition to the appropriations for the Library and for the Library Building and Grounds, this office is charged with the disbursement of the appropriations for the United States Botanic Garden and those placed under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The following table presents the several appropriations accordingly disbursed during the fiscal year, and the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years:

Object	Appropriation, 1914	Appropriation, 1915	Expenditures, 1915	Appropriation, 1916
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries.....	^a \$399,352.27	^b \$437,634.88	^c \$435,804.83	\$442,160.00
Special and temporary service.	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,919.30	2,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^d 6,804.83	^e 7,300.65	^f 7,269.41	7,300.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	^g 890,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books....	3,000.00	3,000.00	^h 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals. .	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total, Library and Copyright Office.....	506,157.10	544,935.53	542,993.54	549,460.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	77,325.00	80,205.00	76,233.74	79,645.00
Fuel, lights, etc.....	14,000.00	16,000.00	ⁱ 15,956.51	14,000.00
Furniture.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	^j 9,991.29	17,000.00
Bookstack, southeast court...	^k 2,102.38			
Total, Building and grounds	103,427.38	106,205.00	102,181.54	110,645.00
Grand total.....	609,584.48	651,140.53	645,175.08	660,105.00
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries.....	16,393.75	16,393.75	16,393.25	17,300.00
Improving garden.....	^l 9,821.35	18,500.00	^m 8,498.25	8,000.00
Improving buildings.....	6,000.00	ⁿ 7,315.35	^o 7,309.64	6,000.00
Total, Botanic Garden.....	32,215.10	32,209.10	32,201.14	31,300.00
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Marking historical places in District of Columbia.....	^p 655.75	500.00		500.00

^a Including increase of \$1,392.27 by sale of cards.

^b Including credits of \$1,361.86 by sale of cards, and \$113.02 yet to be credited.

^c Including \$128.74 outstanding indebtedness.

^d Including increase of \$4.83 by sale of photo duplications.

^e Including increase of \$0.65 by sale of photo duplications.

^f Including unfilled orders.

^g Any unexpended balance to be available for succeeding year.

^h Deposited in surplus fund of Treasury June 30, 1914.

ⁱ Including deficiency appropriation of \$3,321.35 (act of Apr. 6, 1914).

^j Including deficiency appropriation of \$2,000 (act of Mar. 4, 1915).

^k Including deficiency appropriation of \$1,315.35 (act of Mar. 4, 1915).

^l Including available balance from preceding year and additional appropriation of \$500; balance remaining after allowance of \$500 for unfilled orders.

^m Including \$382 outstanding indebtedness.

ⁿ Including \$4 outstanding for salary.

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1914	Appropriation, 1915	Expenditures, 1915	Appropriation, 1916
Removing Botanic Garden fence.....	^a \$2,500.00	^a \$2,500.00	.....	^a \$2,500.00
Portrait of the late Chief Justice Fuller.....	^b 1,500.00	^b 1,500.00	.....	^b 1,500.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^c 1,286.67	^c 1,902.55	.....	^c 2,702.55

^a Appropriation of previous year continued.

^b Balance available from preceding year.

^c Including balance available from preceding year and additional appropriation of \$800.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All known claims against the appropriations for the fiscal year 1913 have been settled, including those paid on auditor's certificates, and the unexpended balances have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury, in amounts as follows:

Library:

Salaries.....	\$846.48	
Increase of Library.....	.17	
Contingent expenses.....	14.63	
Special and temporary service.....	43.41	
	<hr/>	\$904.69

Building and grounds:

Care and maintenance (salaries).....	288.30	
Furniture.....	21.12	
Fuel, lights, etc.....	505.86	
	<hr/>	815.28

Botanic Garden:

Salaries.....	1.50	
Improving buildings.....	26.85	
	<hr/>	28.35

Moving library of National Monetary Commission.....	493.50	
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	<hr/>	2,241.82
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MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Sales of public property were made during the year and proceeds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States, as follows:

Old typewriters credited in part payment for new.....	\$102. 50
Old duplicating machine, similarly credited.....	10. 00
	112. 50
Withheld under income-tax law, on account of salaries paid during the calendar year 1914, and remitted to collector of internal revenue.....	25. 56

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The number of persons who entered the building as visitors or users of the Library were counted at the entrances, as follows:

Date	9 a. m. to 6 p. m.	6 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Daily average	Days
1914						
July.....	29, 763	23, 453	2, 785	445	1, 774	30
August.....	33, 142	28, 273	3, 317	462	1, 981	31
September.....	39, 571	25, 471	2, 906	729	2, 168	30
October.....	40, 758	24, 548	6, 033	1, 060	2, 107	31
November.....	34, 616	19, 995	3, 544	1, 454	1, 821	30
December.....	33, 316	16, 096	2, 780	492	1, 647	30
1915						
January.....	35, 798	18, 966	2, 407	1, 243	1, 767	31
February.....	34, 088	20, 517	2, 921	1, 451	1, 950	28
March.....	36, 179	24, 100	3, 288	1, 526	1, 945	31
April.....	35, 737	28, 312	4, 356	1, 300	2, 134	30
May.....	41, 660	26, 698	6, 019	1, 599	2, 205	31
June.....	30, 542	24, 960	2, 784	474	1, 850	30
Total....	425, 170	281, 389	.....	.....	.....	363

Total number for the year, 706,559.

Daily average, 363 days, 1,946.

ROOF COVERING

The copper roof covering of the building, after about 20 years of service, evidences constant deterioration by increasing numbers of small holes over practically its entire surface, except the dome, with here and there sharp slits from 1 inch to 2 feet in length, the latter generally in gutters and probably caused by temperature movements. The worst of the resultant leaking, which threatened damage to the interior of the building, and which in some places had already discolored the walls, was stopped by patching with new sheet copper and the application of paint through the use of the \$2,000 provided for the purpose.

Such repairs are proportionately expensive and can not long suffice. The condition of the roof as a whole presents a serious menace, and provision for a new covering is recommended. An amount almost equal to the cost of genuine tin roof covering painted both sides would be realized by the sale of the old copper roof. The life of such a roof kept painted, and with minor repairs, should be at least 40 years.

LIGHTING

The lighting of the building at night is giving some concern in view of the fact that the modern incandescent lamp, while economical in cost per candle power, is excessively bright, and direct light therefrom is claimed by experts to be injurious. Most of the lamps in the building are now within direct view. It is believed that the replacement of direct lighting from exposed lamps by indirect or semi-indirect lighting, as far as practicable, is advisable in order to lessen eye strain and at the same time more effectively light the exhibits and decorative art works. Examination shows that in most of the rooms it would be practicable and comparatively inexpensive to place lamps entirely out of direct view and at the same time to secure efficient lighting of the rooms by reflection from ceilings or through translucent bowl fixtures.

In order to determine with certainty the efficiency of the above-described lighting scheme, and the advisability of further extension, the Periodical Reading Room was selected for trial. Indirect lighting fixtures equipped with reflectors to direct all light to the ceiling, from which it is reflected and diffused throughout the room, were purchased. The necessary wiring and installation were done by the building force. This room being in need of renovation, the ceiling and walls were painted in light shades to make the lighting more effective, and a new floor covering laid during the early part of the present fiscal year. The new system of lighting this room was put into use on September 1 of this year.

The lighting of the books in the alcoves adjoining the main reading room has been improved by the installation of small lamps with reflectors of a special type to cut off direct view of the lamps from the reading room.

PAINTING

A program of painting, as in previous years, was carried on, as necessary to preserve the exterior and interior wood and metal work. The sum available for painting, however, is insufficient to repaint, during the present year, the walls and ceilings of many rooms which have never been repainted and are now in great need of renovation.

TELEPHONES

The worn-out, intercommunicating telephone equipment in the Copyright Office and in the Card Division, which had been in service for about 15 years, was replaced by modern apparatus, which should insure satisfactory service.

OLD BOILER AND ENGINE ROOMS

The central heating, lighting, and power plant has furnished uninterrupted and reliable lighting and heating service since 1911. Eight of the old boilers, several engines,

generators, large pumps, etc., of the original building plant, still in the building and entirely disconnected from the present system and of no further use here, occupy spaces which could well be utilized otherwise. This old apparatus will be disposed of during the present year, and as soon as practicable, provision should be made for special repairs and renovation of these spaces and the old coal vaults to adapt them to useful purposes.

APPROACHES

The east driveway, forming the roof of a few of the rooms in which important moving machinery is located, leaks badly, and special provision for waterproofing should be made as soon as practicable.

So far as the funds available permit, the masonry work of the west approaches, which shows many open joints and leaks into the driveway underneath, will be pointed up during the present year.

UTILIZATION OF CELLAR

The growing collections of the Library are necessitating gradual utilization of the cellar, not originally designed for such purpose. Four years ago the north curtain of the cellar was fitted up and occupied by the collections of the Music Division. Provision should now be made for similar extension of other divisions into the cellar by refitting the spaces to be occupied and the erection of metal shelving.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK L. AVERILL

Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1A
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1914-15

	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office:			
Salaries—			
General.	\$264, 120. 00	\$263, 737. 71	\$382. 29
Sunday.	10, 000. 00	9, 983. 25	16. 75
Special.	2, 000. 00	1, 919. 30	80. 70
Carrier service.	960. 00	857. 33	102. 67
Distribution of card indexes.	^a 34, 974. 88	34, 764. 87	210. 01
Legislative reference.	25, 000. 00	24, 042. 31	957. 69
Copyright Office.	102, 580. 00	102, 419. 36	160. 64
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books.	90, 000. 00	^b 90, 000. 00	.....
Purchase of period- icals.	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	.....
Purchase of law books	^c 3, 000. 00	^b 3, 000. 00	.....
Contingent expenses.	^d 7, 300. 65	7, 269. 41	31. 24
Total, Library and Copyright.	544, 935. 53	542, 993. 54	1, 941. 99

^a Appropriation includes credits \$1,361.86 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$113.02 yet to be credited.

^b Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^c Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

^d Includes credits 65 cents on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
BUILDING AND GROUNDS			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.	\$80, 205. 00	\$76, 233. 74	\$3, 971. 26
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous.....	16, 000. 00	^a 15, 956. 51	43. 49
Furniture and shelving.	10, 000. 00	^a 9, 991. 29	8. 71
Total, Building and grounds.....	106, 205. 00	102, 181. 54	4, 023. 46
Grand total.....	651, 140. 53	645, 175. 08	5, 965. 45
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^b 1, 902. 55	.....	1, 902. 55
Printing and binding (allotment not appropriation).....	^c 200, 583. 63	200, 462. 10	121. 53

^a Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^b Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^c Allotment includes credits of \$583.63 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions; does not include \$48.43 yet to be credited.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies.	\$4, 813. 00
Typewriter supplies.	116. 30
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines. . .	423. 37
Travel expenses.	430. 47
Street car tickets.	75. 00
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence).	235. 00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.	126. 26
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).	14. 37
Post-office box rent July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	* 16. 00
Tools. . . . .	. 74
Mail-bag repairs. . . . .	. 50
Duplicator supplies.	31. 35
Photostat paper and developing powders.	*907. 44
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.	79. 61
Total.	7, 269. 41

*\$993.77 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.

APPENDIX Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

General administration: Librarian, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; librarian's secretary, \$1,800; clerks—one \$1,200, two at \$1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one \$1,200, one \$780; messenger, \$840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, \$540; junior messenger, \$420; operator of photographic copying machine, \$600; in all, \$22,380.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge, \$1,500, one \$960, one \$720; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$3,600.

Order and accession: Chief of division, \$2,500; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,200, three at \$960 each, two at \$780 each, two at \$600 each, one \$580; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$12,260.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief classifier, \$2,000; assistants—four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,500 each, six at \$1,400 each, twelve at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, fourteen at \$960 each, four at \$860 each, thirteen at \$780 each, thirteen at \$600 each, four at \$540 each; six junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$91,000.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge \$1,500, one \$900; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$2,820.

Bibliography: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$780; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$8,520.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,800 each, five at \$1,200 each (including one in room for the blind), two at charging desk at \$1,080 each, three at \$900 each, ten at \$780 each, two at \$600 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; attendants, Senate reading room, \$900;

Representatives' reading room—one \$960, one \$780; two in cloakroom at \$720 each, one in Toner Library \$900, one in Washingtonian Library \$900, two for gallery and alcoves at \$540 each; telephone operator, \$660; four junior messengers, at \$420 each; two watchmen, at \$720 each; evening service, assistants—five at \$900 each, fifteen at \$780 each, two at \$600 each; in all, \$55,560.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, two at \$960 each, five at \$780 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$11,060.

Documents: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$780; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$6,600.

Manuscript: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,880.

Maps and charts: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,620.

Music: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,000, two at \$780 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,480.

Prints: Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,840.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,500; messenger, \$720; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,140.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, \$1,500; assistants—one \$1,200, one \$900, one \$780; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$5,220.

Law Library: Librarian, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,400 each, one \$960, one \$540, one for evening service, \$1,500; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$9,220.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: Chief of Division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,500; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,920.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, \$4,000; assistant register, \$3,000; clerks—four at \$2,000 each, four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,600 each, one \$1,500, eight at \$1,400 each, ten at \$1,200 each, ten at \$1,000 each, eighteen at \$900 each, two at \$800 each, ten at \$720 each, four at \$600 each, two at \$480 each; four junior messengers, at \$360 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$720; junior messenger, \$360; in all, \$102,580.

Legislative Reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and Committees and Members thereof, \$25,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including the following salaries now authorized and being paid: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—one \$1,600, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, three at \$1,200 each, two at \$1,100 each, three at \$1,000 each; and for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piece-work and work by the hour, \$15,600, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$39,500.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, \$2,000.

CARRIER SERVICE: For service in connection with the Senate and House Office Buildings, \$960, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from two until ten o'clock postmeridian on Sundays and legal holidays, within the discretion of the Librarian; including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the

acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen, \$90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen.

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000.

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$7,300.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, \$3,000, and the salary of the superintendent of the Library building and grounds shall, from and after the passage of this Act, be at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, and the amount appropriated for the salary of said superintendent for the balance of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen shall be available for the payment of said salary at the rate of \$3,000 per annum; clerks—one \$2,000, one \$1,600, one \$1,400, one \$1,000; messenger; assistant messenger; telephone switchboard operator; assistant telephone switchboard operator; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; sixteen watchmen, at \$900 each; carpenter, painter, and foreman of laborers, at \$900 each; fourteen laborers, at

\$540 each; two attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; four check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; fifty-eight charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; assistant engineers—one \$1,200, three at \$900 each; electrician, \$1,500; machinists—one \$1,000, one \$900; two wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$76,845.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent to provide for the opening of the Library Building from two until ten o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, \$2,800.

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and delivery service, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, \$14,000.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, including not exceeding \$7,000 for the extension and completion of the steel stack for storage of catalogue cards in the card section, \$17,000.

Provisions in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes."

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library Building, \$1,000.

Public printing and binding: For the Library of Congress, including the copyright office, and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for buildings and grounds, Library of Congress, \$200,000.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1914-15

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1915

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$115,594.55. A balance of \$8,332.12, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1914, making a total of \$123,926.67 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$2,746.57 received by the Copyright Office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$121,180.10. The balance carried over to July 1, 1915, was \$9,257.35 (representing trust funds, \$7,651.61, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—18 years—\$1,605.74), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1914-15, \$111,922.75. *Fees, etc.*

The yearly copyright fees have more than doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897, reaching above the one hundred thousand dollar mark during the first year of operation under the new copyright law which went into effect on July 1, 1909. The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926. 50	1907-8.....	\$82,387. 50
1898-99.....	58,267. 00	1908-9.....	83,816. 75
1899-1900.....	65,206. 00	1909-10.....	104,644. 95
1900-1901.....	63,687. 50	1910-11.....	109,913. 95
1901-2.....	64,687. 00	1911-12.....	116,685. 05
1902-3.....	68,874. 50	1912-13.....	114,980. 60
1903-4.....	72,629. 00	1913-14.....	120,219. 25
1904-5.....	78,058. 00	1914-15.....	111,922. 75
1905-6.....	80,198. 00		
1906-7.....	84,685. 00		
		Total.....	1,536,789. 30

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, was \$102,580. The total expenditures for salaries was \$102,419.36, or \$9,503.39 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,354.03.

Copyright receipts and fees

During the 18 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1915) the total receipts have reached over one and a half million dollars (\$1,608,361.55); the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to more than a million and a half dollars (\$1,536,789.30); the articles deposited number nearly three and a half millions (3,441,054), and the total copyright registrations approach two millions (1,935,574).

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees (\$1,536,789.30) were larger than the appropriation for salaries used during the same period (\$1,306,535.28) by \$230,254.02.

Value of copyright deposits

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the 3,441,054 books, maps, music, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 18 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 115,193. Of these 104,420 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 9,447 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,326 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$109,806.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 203,767. The number of these articles in each class for the 18 fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G.

The copyright act which went into force on July 1, 1909, provides for the gradual elimination of the accumulated copyright deposits (secs. 59 and 60). During the year books desired for the Library to the number of 6,792 volumes (including 2,286 Foreign books and pamphlets) have been forwarded through the Order Division. These selected books were in addition to the "first" copies of copyright books sent forward as received from day to day, numbering 12,164 for the fiscal year. In addition, there has been transferred upon the Librarian's order, a collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, numbering 8,034 pieces; thus making a total of 26,990 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year.

Of musical compositions 21,406 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these 19,935 were transferred to the Music Division. All of the 1,772 maps registered were placed in the Map Division. Out of the total of 23,458 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 8,681 were selected and forwarded to the Prints Division for permanent deposit. Of the 20 daily newspapers registered, both copies were promptly sent to the Periodical Division, and 909 magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,181 different journals received, were also transferred to that division; while 252 of the least important publications registered under the designation "periodical," have been returned during the year to the copyright claimants.

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other "governmental libraries" in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 8,522 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the following: Depart-

Articles deposited

TRANSFERRED TO
LIBRARY:
Books

*Other articles:
Music, maps,
prints, photo-
graphs and period-
icals*

*Books transferred
to other libra-
ries*

ments (Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, and Treasury); Bureaus (Education, Fisheries, Mines, Standards); Engineer School, Federal Trade Commission, Hygienic Laboratory, Internal Revenue Office, Pension Office, Soldiers' Home, Surgeon General's Office, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library or Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909. In response to special requests, 102 dramatic or musical compositions and 5,475 motion-picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 10,332 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 125 photographs, 17,729 prints, 2,929 contributions to periodicals, 5,915 periodicals; a total of 42,607 pieces. The total number of articles thus transferred during the year or returned to the copyright claimants amounts to more than one hundred and fifty thousand pieces (154,523).

Request for copies

In response to inquiries during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in regard to 470 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 57 of these works were actually in the Library, 20 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 100 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 135 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1915. Copies were received of 158 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for works published during recent years.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

Index cards

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalogue and after printing are added to the permanent card

indexes of the copyright entries. The temporary cards made for the indexes to the printed catalogue (numbering 87,227 during the fiscal year) have been eliminated, and the remaining cards (107,337 for the fiscal year) were added to the permanent card indexes, now numbering over 2,825,000 cards. By revision and condensation 4,800 cards were canceled and withdrawn from the indexes during the year. The printing of the catalogue of dramas, copyrighted from 1870 to 1914 (to begin after July 1), will permit the elimination of more than 126,000 cards and to that extent relieve the pressure for space in the index.

The publication of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries has been continued, as required by law. For convenience of search, the volumes are made to cover the works published and deposited during the calendar year rather than the fiscal year. Five volumes of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries were printed for the calendar year 1914, containing a total of 7,742 pages of text and indexes.

*Catalogue of
Copyright Entries*

Each part of the catalogue is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows:

*Subscription
price of catalogue*

Part I, Books, pamphlets, dramatic compositions, and maps (two volumes), \$1; Part II, Periodicals, 50 cents; Part III, Musical compositions (a very bulky volume), \$1; Part IV, Prints, including chromos and lithographs, photographs, motion pictures, and the descriptions of original works of art—paintings, drawings, and sculpture—50 cents. The price for the entire catalogue for the year is \$3. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Documents (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

The judicial decisions rendered during the year 1913–1914, construing the copyright act of March 4, 1909 (hitherto printed as addenda to the annual report of the Register of Copyrights), were printed as a separate bulletin of the Copyright Office. (Bulletin No. 17. Washington, Government printing office, 1915. 105 pp. 8°.)

Bulletins

*Information cir-
culars*

The following Presidential Proclamations relating to Copyright were printed and distributed during the year:

The Proclamation of January 1, 1915, extending to British authors the benefits of section 1 (e) of the copyright act of 1909, relating to the mechanical reproduction of music, together with the proclamation by the President of the British Order in Council, dated February 3, 1915, providing for the protection in Great Britain of unpublished works by citizens of the United States (Information Circular, No. 53); and the proclamation of May 1, 1915, extending the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act to the subjects of Italy (Information Circular, No. 54).

*Catalogue of
copyrighted dra-
mas, 1870-1914*

The copyright law authorizes the printing at intervals of general catalogues to cover each class of copyright entries. With this in view, the Copyright Office record books have been carefully examined and verified from the earliest volume of entries made under the direction of the Librarian of Congress in 1870, and all registrations for dramatic compositions have been reindexed and a complete catalogue compiled of dramas copyrighted from July, 1870, to December 31, 1914. This includes more than 56,000 titles, and has been supplied with a careful index of the names of the copyright proprietors, authors, joint authors, editors, translators, etc. (approximately 70,000 references). The manuscript copy for this catalogue was completed in February last, and the printing of the work will begin as soon as the appropriations for the new fiscal year are available on July 1. Considerable interest has been expressed in this compilation, and it is believed that it will be found useful and of exceptional interest. Its printing should release the office from making searches in the case of many inquiries received concerning entries included in the work, and will also enable the office to eliminate this large accumulation of cards from the manuscript index.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

*Summary of
copyright business*

Balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	\$8,332. 12	
Gross receipts July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.....	115,594. 55	
Total to be accounted for.....	123,926. 67	
Refunded.....	2,746. 57	
Balance to be accounted for.....	\$121,180. 10	
Applied as earned fees.....	111,922. 75	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1915:		
Trust funds.....	\$7,651. 61	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1915, 18 years.....	1,605. 74	
	9,257. 35	
		121,180. 10
Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the 18 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1915.....	1,536,789. 30	
Total unfinished business for 18 years.....	1,605. 74	

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$104,420. 00	<i>Fees</i>
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	4,723. 50	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	663. 00	
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	\$109,806. 50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	507. 00	
Fees for recording assignments.....	1,195. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	255. 00	
Notices of user recorded (Music).....	126. 25	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	33. 00	
	2,116. 25	
Total fees for fiscal year 1914-15.....	111,922. 75	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.....	113,867	<i>Entries</i>
Number of renewals recorded.....	1,326	
Total number of entries recorded.....	115,193	
Number of certified copies of record.....	1,014	
Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	895	

Correspondence The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence and there is a steady increase from year to year in the mail matter received and dispatched. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 147,538, while the letters, certificates, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 149,461. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 44,221, including money orders to the number of 30,420. During the last 18 fiscal years the money orders received numbered nearly half a million (472,828).

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) *Current work*

Condition of current work At this date (July 7, 1915) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1915, to \$1,605.74. Of this sum, however, more than \$1,000 represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc., and not over \$600 represented the total unfinished business for the previous 18 years from July 1, 1897.

At the close of business on July 7, 1915, of the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 all had been recorded except 43 registrations in Class A and 70 in Class B. There remained to be indexed: Class A, Books, 843; Class D, Dramas, 48; Class E, Music, 804; Class G, Fine Arts, 65; Class J, Photographs, 247.

(b) *Deposits received prior to July 1, 1897*

Deposits prior to July 1, 1897 During the fiscal year 1914-15 about 2,842 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were handled in the work of crediting such matter to the proper entries. Of these articles

1,141 pieces (including 470 pamphlets and leaflets, 628 periodical contributions, and 43 miscellaneous articles) were credited to their respective entries and properly filed. Entries were found for 1,100 more pamphlets, etc., and they have been arranged for crediting. Careful search was made in the case of 300 other pamphlets, etc., but no corresponding entries were found. In addition, about 15,150 printed titles filed prior to July 8, 1870, have been arranged by classes (Books, Music, Prints, Labels, etc.) to facilitate examination. The examination of this old material becomes proportionately slow and its identification more difficult as the remaining material presents fewer clues under which search can be made for possible entries. Meantime the pressure of the current copyright business has been so great as to oblige the transfer, from time to time, of the clerks from work upon the old unfinished material to the current work.

(c) *Branch Office at San Francisco*

As noted in my last year's report, the act approved September 18, 1913, provided for the protection of foreign exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and for the establishment of a branch copyright office at San Francisco. The preparations for this special work were duly made, but up to June 30, 1915, no applications for copyright certificates had been received, and hence no registrations have been made. It is still possible that requests for the registration authorized by the act may yet be received.

The temporary transfer of Mr. Ernest Bruncken, Assistant Register of Copyrights, to the newly organized Legislative Reference Division of the Library of Congress, from December 7, 1914, to June 30, 1915, gave opportunity to recognize the long and valuable service rendered by Mr. Arthur Crisfield as Chief of the Application Division of the Copyright Office. Mr. Crisfield was temporarily promoted to the position of Assistant Register during Mr. Bruncken's absence.

*Copyright
Branch Office,
Panama - Pacific
Exposition*

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT
RELATIONS

I. Legislation

Bill H. R. 18524 No copyright legislation was enacted during the fiscal year. The record of proposed amendment of the copyright law is as follows:

On August 25, 1914, Mr. Charles B. Smith, of New York, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill¹ to amend the existing law to include as subject matter of copyright "any check, voucher, certificate, or other business form entirely or partly printed." It is identical with the bill introduced on January 30, 1904, by Mr. Bartholdt, the text of which was printed in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1903-4, pages 146-147.

Bill H. R. 20695 On January 8, 1915, a bill² was introduced in the House of Representatives ("by request") by Mr. Oldfield to amend sections 21 and 31 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to increase the *ad interim* term of protection for English books, before publication of an American edition must take place, from 30 days to 90 days, and to prohibit the importation now permitted of one copy for private use of individual readers or for libraries, except with the consent of the American publisher. The full text of the bill is printed on page 189 of this report.

Bill H. R. 21137 On January 23, 1915, Mr. Oldfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Patents, reintroduced, in a modified text, the bill (H. R. 16238) originally introduced by Mr. Levy. Public hearings by the Committee on Patents were held on the Levy bill on May 27-June 30 and September 16, 1914.³ The bill (H. R. 21137)⁴ proposes to amend the

¹ 1914 (Aug. 25). A bill to amend title 60, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, relating to copyrights. Presented by Mr. Smith of New York. H. R. bill No. 18524. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1915 (Jan. 8). A bill to amend sections 21 and 31 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 20695. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ "Secondary meaning" right attaching after expiration of copyright. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 63d Cong., 2d sess., May 27-June 30, 1914 [and September 16, 1914]. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1915. 136 p.+1 l.+137-178 pp.

⁴ 1915 (Jan. 23). A bill to amend section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 21137. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

Copyright Act by adding the following paragraph to section 23:

"Upon the expiration of the copyright of a book, or the renewal thereof should the same be renewed, there shall exist no superior rights of any nature whatsoever in the publisher or former proprietor thereof to the matter which has been the subject of copyright or to the name or title thereof, but both the matter which has been the subject of copyright and its name or title shall fall into the public domain and thereafter be forever free to the unrestricted use of the public."

On January 25, Mr. Oldfield, from the Committee on ^{House} ^{report} ^{No. 1314} Patents, submitted a report¹ to accompany bill H. R. 21137, with the recommendation "that the bill do pass." This report is as follows:

"It has come to the knowledge of the committee that publishers throughout the United States, after the expiration of 56 years of copyright monopoly, have claimed and exercised and seek to perpetually exercise, under the interpretation of the law by the Federal courts, a "secondary meaning" right which, it is claimed, during the period of copyright protection attached to their publications by no other circumstance than from long-continued advertising of their respective works. The result is that publishers of matter on which the copyright has long since expired are enabled to perpetuate the monopoly originally granted them under the copyright law, thus suppressing competition, preventing the expansion of the field of industry in the printing and allied trades, and adversely affecting educational conditions throughout the country by compelling the public to pay arbitrary prices for the standard textbooks and other works essential in the dissemination of knowledge. In the opinion of the committee, this condition should not exist."

On February 15, 1915, on motion of Mr. Martin A. Morrison, a member of the House Committee on Patents, the bill was stricken from the House Calendar.

Bill H. R. 14895

In my last year's report attention was called to the three bills which had been introduced to establish a federal motion-picture censorship commission. One of these (H. R. 14895)², presented by Mr. Hughes of Georgia, on March

¹ 1915 (Jan. 25). Amendment of the laws relating to copyrights. Mr. Oldfield, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 21137). 63d Cong., 3d sess. H. R. Rept. No. 1314. Printed, 1 p. 8°.

² Feb. 16, 1915. A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal motion-picture commission, and defining its powers and duties. Reported by Mr. Hughes of Georgia. H. R. Bill No. 14895. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.]

21, 1914, was favorably reported by Mr. Hughes from the Committee on Education on February 16 1915 (H. Rept. No. 1411).¹ The report states that:

The bill which this report accompanies provides for the appointment by the President of five commissioners, and a supplementary force of advisory commissioners and deputy commissioners to be appointed by the commission. The commission is required to license all films intended for interstate commerce or which are to be offered for copyright "unless it finds that such film is obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, or depicts a bull fight or a prize fight, or is of such a character that its exhibition would tend to impair the health or corrupt the morals of children or adults or incite to crime."

It is further provided that a film not having been licensed by the commission shall not be transported in interstate commerce and shall not be granted a copyright.

Section 9 of the bill provides:

"That no copyright shall be issued for any film which has not previously received the certificate and seal of this commission."

Bill H. R. 15902

The bill providing for the public printing which passed the House of Representatives on December 9, 1914, contains a provision to the effect that "No Government publication nor any portion thereof shall be copyrighted" (sec. 44, par. 3); and the term "Government publication" as used in the act it is declared "shall be held to mean and include all publications printed at Government expense or published or distributed by authority of Congress." The text of the House act was reported by Mr. Fletcher from the Senate Committee on Printing "with amendments" on January 13, 1915, and was ordered to be printed. No final action was taken before adjournment.

II. International Copyright Relations

*Pan-American
Copyright Con-
vention, 1910*

The Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, signed at Buenos Aires on August 11, 1910, by the United States and 19 Central and South American States, was proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1914, as effective be-

¹ 1915 (Feb. 16). Federal motion-picture commission. Mr. Hughes of Georgia, from the Committee on Education, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 14895). 63d Cong., 3d sess. H. R. Rept. No. 1411. Printed. 3 pp. 8°.

tween the United States and the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. We are also officially informed by the Department of State that the Government of Bolivia has announced through diplomatic channels the adhesion of that country to the Copyright Convention of 1910.

The full text of this important document, the first general international copyright treaty agreed to by the United States, is printed on pages 197-200 of this report.

By the British Order in Council signed on February 3, 1915, *Great Britain: Order in Council, Feb. 3, 1915* for the purpose of providing "protection within the British dominions for the unpublished works of citizens of the United States," it was ordered that the British Copyright Act of 1911, should apply:

"(a) To literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the work citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects.

(b) In respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the said act extends."

The order was declared to be effective from January 1, 1915, but not to apply to Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa, and with the express provision that the enjoyment of the rights conferred by the order "shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States," and that the term of copyright protection in Great Britain "shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States." The full text of the order is printed, pages 191-192.

This Order in Council was made upon the understanding *Presidential Proclamations under sec. 1(e): Great Britain* that a proclamation by the President would be issued extending to the subjects of Great Britain the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act to secure copyright con-

trolling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, and such proclamation was issued on January 1, 1915, in behalf of "the subjects of Great Britain and the British dominions, colonies and possessions with the exception of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland."

Italy

A similar proclamation by the President was issued on May 1, 1915, declaring that the subjects of Italy are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) including such control of the mechanical reproduction of music. These proclamations are printed on pages 195-196 of this report.

*Countries under
sec. 1 (e)*

Presidential proclamations have now been issued under various dates extending the benefits of section 1 (e) to the following countries: December 10, 1910, Germany; June 14, 1911, Belgium, Luxemburg, Norway; November 27, 1911, Cuba; October 15, 1912, Hungary; January 1, 1915, Great Britain and the British dominions, with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; May 1, 1915, Italy.

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1914				
July.....	\$10,026.27	\$244.68	\$9,781.59	\$8,977.40
August.....	7,791.02	291.21	7,499.81	8,020.95
September.....	9,248.78	171.50	9,077.28	8,249.00
October.....	10,427.99	276.50	10,151.49	11,209.20
November.....	8,159.58	218.65	7,940.93	8,686.55
December.....	12,084.87	175.82	11,909.05	9,390.80
1915				
January.....	11,964.50	194.37	11,770.13	10,819.95
February.....	8,550.30	193.25	8,357.05	8,270.65
March.....	9,602.52	176.25	9,426.27	10,022.10
April.....	9,141.38	326.12	8,815.26	9,554.35
May.....	9,073.72	246.51	8,827.21	8,741.15
June.....	9,523.62	231.71	9,291.91	9,980.65
Total.....	115,594.55	2,746.57	112,847.98	111,922.75

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1914..... \$8,332.12

Net receipts July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915:

Gross receipts..... \$115,594.55

Less amount refunded..... 2,746.57

112,847.98

Total to be accounted for..... 121,180.10

Copyright fees applied July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915..... 111,922.75

Balance carried forward to July 1, 1915:

Trust funds..... 7,651.61

Unfinished business..... 1,605.74

121,180.10

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1914			1915		
July 13.....	301	\$2,500.00	Jan. 4.....	1183	\$1,600.00
20.....	336	2,200.00	8.....	1209	290.80
27.....	364	1,700.00	11.....	1222	2,100.00
Aug. 3.....	376	2,100.00	18.....	1248	3,100.00
7.....	400	477.40	25.....	1306	2,500.00
10.....	417	1,600.00	Feb. 1.....	1334	2,600.00
17.....	459	1,300.00	5.....	1352	519.95
24.....	562	2,100.00	8.....	1366	1,300.00
31.....	603	2,400.00	15.....	1426	2,000.00
Sept. 5.....	623	620.95	23.....	1467	2,000.00
8.....	624	1,000.00	Mar. 1.....	1514	2,300.00
14.....	644	1,200.00	5.....	1536	670.65
21.....	694	2,000.00	8.....	1544	1,900.00
28.....	731	2,000.00	15.....	1580	2,400.00
Oct. 5.....	736	2,049.00	22.....	1613	1,900.00
12.....	740	3,200.00	29.....	1671	1,800.00
19.....	803	3,000.00	Apr. 5.....	1710	1,500.00
26.....	872	1,700.00	8.....	1721	522.10
Nov. 2.....	917	3,000.00	12.....	1752	2,500.00
6.....	953	309.20	19.....	1800	1,900.00
9.....	967	1,800.00	26.....	1877	2,000.00
16.....	989	2,200.00	May 3.....	1949	2,800.00
23.....	1012	2,100.00	6.....	1971	354.35
30.....	1030	1,800.00	10.....	1993	2,000.00
Dec. 5.....	1053	786.55	17.....	2044	2,000.00
7.....	1060	1,700.00	24.....	2105	1,700.00
14.....	1085	2,100.00	June 1.....	2152	2,600.00
21.....	1120	2,300.00	5.....	2192	441.15
28.....	1161	1,400.00	7.....	2200	1,200.00
			14.....	2245	2,700.00
			21.....	2278	1,800.00
			28.....	2352	2,500.00
			July 6.....	2383	1,780.65
			Total.....		111,922.75

EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month	Number of registrations including certificate	Fees at \$1 each	Number of registrations photographs, no certificate	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of renewal registrations	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
1914								
July.....	8,422	\$8,422.00	804	\$402.00	38	\$19.00	9,264	\$8,843.00
August.....	7,534	7,534.00	731	365.50	46	23.00	8,311	7,922.50
September.....	7,754	7,754.00	687	343.50	49	24.50	8,490	8,122.00
October.....	10,594	10,594.00	715	357.50	86	43.00	11,395	10,994.50
November.....	8,182	8,182.00	607	303.50	103	51.50	8,892	8,537.00
December.....	8,769	8,769.00	867	433.50	105	52.50	9,741	9,255.00
1915								
January.....	9,989	9,989.00	1,029	514.50	346	173.00	11,364	10,676.50
February.....	7,785	7,785.00	701	350.50	57	28.50	8,543	8,164.00
March.....	9,231	9,231.00	876	438.00	256	128.00	10,363	9,797.00
April.....	8,881	8,881.00	678	339.00	115	57.50	9,674	9,277.50
May.....	8,034	8,034.00	860	430.00	46	23.00	8,940	8,487.00
June.....	9,245	9,245.00	892	446.00	79	39.50	10,216	9,730.50
Total.....	104,420	104,420.00	9,447	4,723.50	1,326	663.00	115,193	109,806.50

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in re music	Fees for notice of user	Indexing transfers of proprietor	Fees at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1914										
July.....	89	\$44.50	49	\$64.00	18	\$3.00	39	\$3.90	\$19.00	\$8,977.40
August.....	31	15.50	34	57.00	16	7.25	17	1.70	17.00	8,020.95
September.....	80	40.00	54	58.00	22	12.50	5	.50	16.00	8,249.00
October.....	139	69.50	85	104.00	26	7.50	17	1.70	32.00	11,209.20
November.....	62	31.00	88	97.00	18	9.25	18	1.80	10.50	8,686.55
December.....	49	24.50	81	91.00	23	9.50	48	4.80	6.00	9,390.80
1915										
January.....	72	36.00	58	82.00	33	10.75	17	1.70	13.00	10,819.95
February.....	84	42.00	34	41.00	27	5.25	24	2.40	16.00	8,270.65
March.....	80	40.00	88	138.00	33	20.00	16	1.60	25.50	10,022.10
April.....	145	72.50	101	157.00	57	19.25	41	4.10	24.00	9,554.35
May.....	99	49.50	129	176.00	31	8.75	39	3.90	16.00	8,741.15
June.....	84	42.00	94	130.00	31	13.25	49	4.90	60.00	9,980.65
Total.....	1,014	507.00	895	1,195.00	335	126.25	330	33.00	255.00	111,922.75

EXHIBIT D—Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report
for the fiscal year from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS,
EXECUTED BUSINESS, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, DAILY AVER-
AGES, ETC.

Month	Gross receipts			
	Monthly receipts	Monthly increase	Monthly decrease	Daily average
1914				
July.....	\$10,026.27	\$297.58		\$385.62
August.....	7,791.02		\$2,235.25	299.65
September.....	9,248.78	1,457.76		369.95
October.....	10,427.99	1,179.21		386.22
November.....	8,159.58		2,268.41	326.31
December.....	12,084.87	3,925.29		464.80
1915				
January.....	11,964.50		120.37	478.58
February.....	8,550.30		3,414.20	371.75
March.....	9,602.52	1,052.22		355.65
April.....	9,141.38		461.14	365.65
May.....	9,073.72		67.66	362.95
June.....	9,523.62	449.90		366.30
Total.....	115,594.55			

Month	Business executed			
	1914-15	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1914				
July.....	\$8,977.40		\$1,266.70	\$345.28
August.....	8,020.95		956.45	308.49
September.....	8,249.00	\$228.05		329.96
October.....	11,209.20	2,960.20		415.15
November.....	8,686.55		2,522.65	347.46
December.....	9,390.80	704.25		361.18
1915				
January.....	10,819.95	1,429.15		432.79
February.....	8,270.65		2,549.30	359.60
March.....	10,022.10	1,751.45		371.19
April.....	9,554.35		467.75	382.16
May.....	8,741.15		813.20	349.64
June.....	9,980.65	239.50		383.87
Total.....	111,922.75			

EXHIBIT D—Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915—Continued

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, EXECUTED BUSINESS, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, DAILY AVERAGES, ETC.—Continued

Month	Number of registrations			
	Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1914				
July.....	9,264		1,218	356
August.....	8,311		953	319
September.....	8,490	179		339
October.....	11,395	2,905		422
November.....	8,892		2,503	355
December.....	9,741	849		375
1915				
January.....	11,364	1,623		454
February.....	8,543		2,821	371
March.....	10,363	1,820		384
April.....	9,674		689	387
May.....	8,940		734	357
June.....	10,216	1,276		393
Total.....	115,193			

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15

GROSS RECEIPTS

Month	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3
July.....	\$4,257.70	\$5,102.74	\$5,156.87	\$5,571.51	\$5,382.28	\$5,429.52
August.....	4,525.27	4,675.96	4,846.97	5,864.68	4,880.60	4,504.56
September..	5,218.87	4,714.82	6,078.95	4,986.62	5,295.87	5,539.67
October....	5,556.21	5,149.07	5,583.59	6,027.36	5,399.03	5,651.16
November..	4,292.88	4,788.30	5,479.15	5,068.11	5,019.10	5,646.93
December..	6,512.60	6,435.56	6,728.06	7,332.53	7,201.64	8,005.75
January....	6,074.03	6,050.86	7,649.80	7,155.68	7,604.08	8,053.81
February...	4,606.92	5,141.40	5,523.17	4,803.50	4,810.59	5,360.48
March.....	5,138.78	6,300.02	6,515.43	6,049.07	5,899.56	6,119.54
April.....	5,053.21	5,198.69	6,086.82	5,789.03	5,580.14	6,005.89
May.....	5,386.93	5,593.50	5,660.36	5,580.11	5,762.92	5,395.02
June.....	4,476.16	5,034.73	5,762.86	5,297.05	5,569.27	5,821.58
Total.....	61,099.56	64,185.65	71,072.33	69,525.25	68,405.08	71,533.91

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 18 fiscal years, etc.—Continued

GROSS RECEIPTS—Continued

Month.	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
July.....	\$5,380.97	\$5,540.30	\$5,779.98	\$6,469.68	\$6,772.43	\$6,498.83
August.....	4,958.30	5,770.70	6,071.25	5,601.93	7,179.19	6,193.68
September..	5,658.48	6,849.35	6,405.60	6,137.15	6,605.38	6,606.26
October....	6,323.42	6,704.89	6,789.36	6,786.13	7,343.10	7,306.88
November..	5,303.93	6,056.79	6,310.94	6,920.64	6,327.06	6,546.73
December..	8,581.60	7,699.47	7,981.03	7,856.74	7,386.04	7,873.33
January....	7,502.53	8,946.60	9,321.94	10,992.30	9,260.75	10,192.88
February...	6,185.14	6,029.62	6,259.18	6,318.95	6,558.38	7,303.02
March.....	6,567.73	7,311.90	6,965.43	7,662.29	7,048.94	7,894.60
April.....	5,996.58	6,806.66	6,954.68	7,524.81	7,460.41	7,360.88
May.....	6,540.88	6,531.99	6,814.08	8,173.59	6,334.10	6,522.35
June.....	6,303.27	6,192.29	6,957.45	6,940.10	6,766.25	6,786.04
Total.	75,302.83	80,440.56	82,610.92	87,384.31	85,042.03	87,085.53

Month.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
July.....	\$8,244.05	\$7,660.44	\$8,831.36	\$8,708.99	\$8,009.09	\$10,026.27
August.....	8,451.80	7,425.97	8,687.42	9,231.85	9,285.63	7,791.02
September..	9,032.45	8,800.67	9,256.83	10,115.79	11,002.35	9,248.78
October....	9,635.19	9,288.51	10,579.96	9,075.46	10,152.05	10,427.99
November..	9,166.19	8,636.00	9,328.47	9,316.90	8,512.31	8,159.58
December..	11,504.01	11,907.32	11,721.86	11,389.69	12,634.30	12,084.87
January....	12,198.02	13,564.79	13,655.73	13,477.10	14,041.32	11,964.50
February...	8,450.90	9,096.69	10,204.08	9,446.40	9,349.33	8,550.30
March.....	9,912.31	9,984.89	9,869.01	10,163.76	10,625.55	9,602.52
April.....	9,185.51	9,122.67	10,007.36	9,975.15	9,621.01	9,141.38
May.....	8,410.45	9,036.88	9,134.76	8,762.26	9,675.29	9,073.72
June.....	9,471.95	9,136.69	8,872.67	9,304.91	9,728.69	9,523.62
Total.	113,662.83	113,661.52	120,149.51	118,968.26	122,636.92	115,594.55

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 18 fiscal years, etc.—Continued

BUSINESS EXECUTED

Month	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3
July.....	\$3,769.00	\$4,724.50	\$4,789.50	\$5,115.00	\$4,886.50	\$4,781.00
August.....	4,296.00	4,266.50	4,709.50	5,404.50	4,837.50	4,599.00
September..	4,559.50	4,537.50	5,357.50	4,738.00	4,828.00	5,388.50
October.....	4,899.00	4,744.00	5,317.00	5,494.50	5,175.50	5,492.50
November..	4,062.00	4,269.50	4,810.50	4,500.50	4,360.00	5,242.00
December..	5,262.00	5,088.50	5,183.00	6,339.00	6,176.50	7,228.50
January....	6,224.50	6,192.50	8,000.50	6,410.50	7,765.00	8,107.00
February...	4,202.00	4,505.50	5,032.50	4,546.50	4,269.00	5,159.00
March.....	4,865.00	5,312.50	5,871.50	5,416.50	5,473.50	5,993.00
April.....	4,835.50	4,899.00	5,535.50	5,653.50	5,271.50	6,025.00
May.....	4,610.50	5,076.00	5,229.50	5,045.50	5,809.00	5,074.50
June.....	4,339.50	4,651.00	5,369.50	5,023.50	5,475.00	5,784.50
Total.	55,926.50	58,267.00	65,206.00	63,687.50	64,687.00	68,874.50

Month	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
July.....	\$5,001.00	\$5,553.50	\$5,520.50	\$6,350.00	\$6,509.00	\$6,200.50
August.....	5,043.50	5,707.50	5,734.50	5,584.50	6,820.00	5,875.00
September..	5,406.00	6,431.50	6,171.50	5,559.00	6,682.00	6,408.50
October.....	5,945.50	6,873.00	6,752.00	6,865.50	6,819.00	7,188.50
November..	5,250.50	5,653.00	5,802.00	6,420.50	6,181.00	6,227.50
December..	7,441.00	6,760.00	7,458.00	7,863.50	6,889.00	7,657.75
January....	8,120.50	9,432.50	9,719.00	10,590.00	9,247.50	10,206.00
February...	6,001.50	5,544.50	6,076.50	6,190.00	6,203.50	6,693.50
March.....	6,146.50	7,266.00	6,777.50	7,399.50	6,885.00	7,772.50
April.....	5,953.50	6,635.00	6,610.00	7,145.50	7,189.50	6,852.50
May.....	6,160.00	6,014.50	7,020.50	7,883.50	6,186.00	6,525.50
June.....	6,159.50	6,187.00	6,556.00	6,833.50	6,776.00	6,209.00
Total.	72,629.00	78,058.00	80,198.00	84,685.00	82,387.50	83,816.75

Month	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
July.....	\$4,975.90	\$7,069.70	\$7,301.80	\$8,472.70	\$8,141.40	\$8,977.40
August.....	7,707.90	6,831.65	8,377.80	8,679.70	8,293.45	8,020.95
September..	8,523.10	9,050.40	10,796.65	9,507.65	8,622.50	8,249.00
October.....	9,067.50	9,293.85	10,959.20	10,294.75	12,827.60	11,209.25
November..	9,584.90	8,852.35	8,852.50	9,125.75	9,164.55	8,686.55
December..	10,066.40	9,897.35	9,698.85	9,407.95	9,938.05	9,390.80
January....	9,044.90	10,441.80	11,214.30	11,713.10	12,386.80	10,819.95
February...	8,138.80	10,093.60	9,502.25	8,617.60	9,175.85	8,209.65
March.....	10,146.85	9,665.65	11,237.30	10,307.45	10,182.50	10,022.10
April.....	9,449.70	9,476.50	9,756.00	10,064.80	10,816.95	9,554.35
May.....	8,267.45	8,778.85	9,595.30	9,515.05	10,425.50	8,741.15
June.....	9,671.55	10,462.25	9,393.10	9,274.10	10,244.10	9,980.65
Total.	104,644.95	109,913.95	116,685.05	114,980.60	120,219.25	111,922.75

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 18 fiscal years, etc.—Continued

NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS

Month	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3
July.....	5,015	5,653	6,835	7,514	7,010	6,748
August.....	5,618	6,005	6,525	7,822	6,776	6,451
September..	6,106	6,188	7,571	6,685	6,684	7,132
October.....	6,368	6,316	7,627	7,901	7,305	7,771
November..	5,288	5,682	6,814	6,210	5,909	7,397
December..	7,408	7,288	7,284	9,693	9,190	10,792
January....	9,220	9,556	12,808	9,871	12,241	12,808
February...	5,514	6,552	7,521	6,421	6,333	7,144
March.....	6,350	7,417	8,311	7,755	7,757	8,663
April.....	6,494	6,834	8,089	8,062	7,527	7,839
May.....	6,222	6,888	7,508	6,974	8,325	6,907
June.....	5,942	6,589	7,905	7,443	7,921	8,327
Total.	75,545	80,968	94,798	92,351	92,978	97,979

Month	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
July.....	7,107	7,778	8,241	9,023	9,594	8,985
August.....	7,147	8,059	8,337	8,142	10,004	8,190
September..	7,605	8,487	9,001	7,792	9,281	9,040
October.....	8,289	9,326	9,778	9,682	9,652	10,098
November..	7,352	8,109	8,317	9,374	8,804	8,820
December..	10,248	9,436	10,936	11,557	10,163	11,009
January....	12,546	15,116	15,358	16,841	14,615	16,079
February...	8,519	7,939	8,639	8,991	8,863	9,301
March.....	8,657	10,879	9,628	10,750	9,996	11,005
April.....	8,412	10,066	9,402	10,422	10,316	9,612
May.....	8,546	8,845	10,411	11,317	8,616	9,076
June.....	8,702	9,334	9,656	9,938	9,838	8,916
Total.	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829	119,742	120,131

Month	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
July.....	5,106	7,465	7,681	8,869	8,375	9,264
August.....	8,124	7,262	8,957	8,933	8,417	8,311
September..	8,941	9,514	11,155	9,875	8,953	8,490
October.....	9,672	9,806	11,493	10,656	13,142	11,395
November..	9,969	9,232	9,086	9,543	9,400	8,892
December..	10,527	10,388	9,925	9,771	10,245	9,741
January....	9,519	11,096	11,591	12,191	12,657	11,364
February...	8,414	10,476	10,077	8,838	9,493	8,543
March.....	10,481	9,948	11,456	10,587	10,421	10,363
April.....	9,808	9,910	10,146	10,463	10,979	9,674
May.....	8,532	9,229	9,871	9,944	10,590	8,940
June.....	9,981	10,866	9,493	9,825	10,482	10,216
Total.	109,074	115,198	120,931	119,495	123,154	115,193

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 18 fiscal years, etc.—Continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, AND NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS

Year	Gross receipts	Increase	Decrease
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56		
1898-99.....	64,185.65	\$3,086.09	
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	6,886.68	
1900-1901.....	69,525.25		\$1,547.08
1901-2.....	68,405.08		1,120.17
1902-3.....	71,533.91	3,128.83	
1903-4.....	75,302.83	3,768.92	
1904-5.....	80,440.56	5,137.73	
1905-6.....	82,610.92	2,170.36	
1906-7.....	87,384.31	4,773.39	
1907-8.....	85,042.03		2,342.28
1908-9.....	87,085.53	2,043.50	
1909-10.....	113,662.83	26,577.30	
1910-11.....	113,661.52		1.31
1911-12.....	120,149.51	6,487.99	
1912-13.....	118,968.26		1,181.25
1913-14.....	122,636.92	3,668.66	
1914-15.....	115,594.55		7,042.37
Total.....	1,608,361.55		

Year	Yearly fees	Increase	Decrease
1897-98.....	\$55,926.50		
1898-99.....	58,267.00	\$2,340.50	
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	6,939.00	
1900-1901.....	63,687.50		\$1,518.50
1901-2.....	64,687.00	999.50	
1902-3.....	68,874.50	4,187.50	
1903-4.....	72,629.00	3,754.50	
1904-5.....	78,058.00	5,429.00	
1905-6.....	80,198.00	2,140.00	
1906-7.....	84,685.00	4,487.00	
1907-8.....	82,387.50		2,297.50
1908-9.....	83,816.75	1,429.25	
1909-10.....	104,644.95	20,828.20	
1910-11.....	109,913.95	5,269.00	
1911-12.....	116,685.05	6,771.10	
1912-13.....	114,980.60		1,704.45
1913-14.....	120,219.25	5,238.65	
1914-15.....	111,922.75		8,296.50
Total.....	1,536,789.30		

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 18 fiscal years, etc.—Continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, AND NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS—Continued

Year	Number of registrations	Increase	Decrease
1897-98.....	75,545		
1898-99.....	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900.....	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901.....	92,351		2,447
1901-2.....	92,978	627	
1902-3.....	97,979	5,001	
1903-4.....	103,130	5,151	
1904-5.....	113,374	10,244	
1905-6.....	117,704	4,330	
1906-7.....	123,829	6,125	
1907-8.....	119,742		4,087
1908-9.....	120,131	389	
1909-10.....	109,074		11,057
1910-11.....	115,198	6,124	
1911-12.....	120,931	5,733	
1912-13.....	119,495		1,436
1913-14.....	123,154	3,659	
1914-15.....	115,193		7,961
Total.....	1,935,574		

EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, arranged by classes

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5
Class A. Books:				
(a) Books (vols.) and pamphlets.....	8,399	10,589	15,870	16,037
(b) Booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards.....	9,174	7,827	3,361	3,366
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles.....	6,699	8,050	8,593	10,457
Total.....	24,272	26,466	27,824	29,860
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	21,071	22,625	21,496	22,591
Class C. Musical compositions.....	19,706	21,161	23,110	24,595
Class D. Dramatic compositions.....	1,448	1,608	1,571	1,645
Class E. Maps and charts.....	1,708	1,792	1,767	1,831
Class F. Engravings, cuts, and prints.....	5,999	5,546	6,510	11,303
Class G. Chromos and lithographs.....	2,010	2,232	2,384	2,581
Class H. Photographs.....	13,923	13,519	14,534	15,139
Class I. Fine arts: Paintings, drawings, and sculpture.....	2,841	3,030	3,934	3,829
Grand total.....	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374

EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, arranged by classes—Continued

	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
Class A. Books:				
(a) Books (vols.) and pamphlets.....	15,504	16,651	.....	.....
(b) Booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards....	4,567	5,195	.....	.....
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles....	9,190	9,033	.....	.....
Total.....	29,261	30,879	30,191	32,533
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	23,163	23,078	22,409	21,195
Class C. Musical compositions.....	26,435	31,401	28,427	26,306
Class D. Dramatic compositions.....	1,879	2,114	2,382	2,937
Class E. Maps and charts.....	1,672	1,578	2,150	1,949
Class F. Engravings, cuts, and prints.....	10,946	12,350	10,863	11,474
Class G. Chromos and lithographs.....	3,471	2,733	2,734	2,899
Class H. Photographs.....	17,269	15,836	16,704	16,764
Class I. Fine arts: Paintings, drawings, and sculpture.....	3,608	3,860	3,882	4,074
Grand total.....	117,704	123,829	119,742	120,131

EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, arranged by classes—Continued

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States	23, 115	24, 840	26, 540	26, 784	28, 591	29, 704
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	1, 351	1, 707	2, 294	2, 369	2, 860	1, 843
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	274	423	452	419	440	379
Total.....	24, 740	26, 970	29, 286	29, 572	31, 891	31, 926
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)....	21, 608	23, 393	22, 580	23, 002	24, 134	24, 389
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	117	102	106	185	159	142
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions....	3, 911	3, 415	3, 767	3, 700	3, 957	3, 797
Class E. Musical compositions.....	24, 345	25, 525	26, 777	26, 292	28, 493	21, 406
Class F. Maps.....	2, 622	2, 318	2, 158	2, 011	1, 950	1, 772
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	4, 383	3, 355	3, 224	2, 871	3, 021	2, 965
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	751	222	47	13	3	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	317	232	500	462	339	513
Class J. Photographs.....	13, 348	14, 469	13, 498	12, 778	10, 390	10, 523
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	11, 925	14, 269	17, 639	16, 591	15, 438	12, 935
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....				892	2, 039	2, 757
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....				61	109	193
Renewals.....	1, 007	928	1, 349	1, 065	1, 231	1, 326
Total.....	109, 074	115, 198	120, 931	119, 495	123, 154	115, 193

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 12 fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9¹

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2
1. Books:					
(a) Books proper.....	5,575	5,834	6,550	7,746	7,027
(b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc. . . .	4,698	4,196	5,073	5,770	6,259
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles..	3,262	5,185	8,851	9,010	5,577
2. Dramatic compositions.....	391	507	561	634	815
3. Periodicals (numbers).....	13,726	9,777	14,147	17,702	19,573
4. Musical compositions.....	17,217	19,976	16,505	16,709	21,295
5. Maps and charts.....	1,296	1,478	1,353	1,718	1,566
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints.....	2,912	3,505	3,503	5,687	5,636
7. Chromos and lithographs.....	747	1,050	1,257	1,817	1,757
8. Photographs.....	5,777	7,695	12,115	13,064	13,884
9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	375	14			
	55,976	59,217	69,915	79,857	83,389
Two copies of each article were received..	111,952	118,434	139,830	159,714	166,778
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each.....	853	1,709	1,614	2,569	2,948
Grand total.....	112,805	120,143	141,444	162,283	169,726

	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
1. Books:				
(a) Books proper.....	9,222	12,967	13,389	12,893
(b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.....	5,255	3,084	2,910	3,602
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles..	7,097	7,883	9,081	7,833
2. Dramatic compositions.....	986	1,098	1,224	1,380
3. Periodicals (numbers).....	21,498	20,320	23,457	22,116
4. Musical compositions.....	19,801	21,203	22,984	24,801
5. Maps and charts.....	1,801	1,547	1,817	1,708
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints.....	5,830	5,938	10,460	10,239
7. Chromos and lithographs.....	2,006	2,167	2,443	3,039
8. Photographs.....	13,790	14,258	13,954	16,210
	87,286	90,465	101,719	103,821
Two copies of each article were received...	174,572	180,930	203,438	207,642
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each.....	2,947	3,869	3,986	3,496
Grand total.....	177,519	184,799	207,424	211,138

¹ For continuation, 1909-1915, see pages 185-186.

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 12 fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, and 1908-9—Continued

	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	Total
1. Books:				
(a) Books proper	12,992	25,363	27,425	265,352
(b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.	5,340			
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles	8,403			
2. Dramatic compositions	1,568	1,904	2,226	13,294
3. Periodicals (numbers)	23,554	21,378	22,288	229,536
4. Musical compositions	27,308	27,673	23,969	259,441
5. Maps and charts	1,572	2,082	1,848	19,786
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints	11,233	11,125	10,137	86,205
7. Chromos and lithographs	2,589	2,682	2,802	24,356
8. Photographs	16,672	16,306	15,650	159,375
9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)				389
	111,231	108,513	106,345	1,057,734
Two copies of each article were received	222,462	217,026	212,690	2,115,468
Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905	585	796	1,146	2,527
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each	4,000	3,900	4,033	35,924
Grand total	227,047	221,722	217,869	2,153,919

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, with total deposits in each class for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
I. Books:			
(a) Printed in the United States:			
Volumes.....	15,682	17,997	19,650
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	30,150	21,565	23,344
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....		5,709	5,705
	45,832	45,271	48,699
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2,920	3,181	4,606
English works registered for ad interim copy-right.....	275	635	643
	49,027	49,087	53,948
2. Periodicals.....	49,156	46,780	45,172
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	117	102	107
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5,554	4,165	4,800
5. Musical compositions.....	54,426	50,225	52,167
6. Maps.....	5,244	4,648	4,344
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	4,383	3,365	3,223
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	1,502	456	40
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	317	237	609
10. Photographs.....	27,796	25,083	25,802
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	21,502	25,079	29,309
Total.....	219,024	209,227	219,521

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15—Continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Total, 1897-1915
I. Books:				
(a) Printed in the United States:				
Volumes.....	19,952	20,266	20,296	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	22,184	24,995	25,696	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	5,826	6,076	6,886	.....
	47,962	51,337	52,878	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	4,731	4,916	1,894	.....
English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	429	440	380	.....
	53,122	56,693	55,152	847,733
2. Periodicals.....	46,070	48,044	49,696	743,990
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	183	159	142	810
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions....	4,616	4,810	4,136	54,669
5. Musical compositions.....	50,415	54,647	40,437	821,199
6. Maps.....	3,980	3,916	3,530	65,234
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,861	3,171	2,969	55,896
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	26	6	0	2,030
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....	.....	.....	.....	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	862	542	682	3,249
10. Photographs.....	23,734	19,184	19,357	459,706
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	27,824	24,925	20,811	321,860
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,742	3,692	6,596	12,030
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	160	212	259	631
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	.....	.....	.....	778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....	.....	.....	.....	2,527
Total.....	215,595	220,001	203,767	3,441,054

Addenda to the Report of the Register of Copyrights, 1914-15

CONTENTS

- I. Copyright bill, H. R. 20695, pages 189-190.
- II. British Order in Council, February 3, 1915, pages 191-192.
- III. Presidential Copyright Proclamations under section 1 (e):
 - (a) Great Britain, January 1, 1915, pages 193-194.
 - (b) Italy, May 1, 1915, pages 195-196.
- IV. Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, signed Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910; proclaimed by United States July 13, 1914, pages 197-200.

Addendum I

COPYRIGHT BILL, H. R. 20695

[H. R. 20695. In the House of Representatives. January 8, 1915]

Mr. OLDFIELD (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL To amend sections twenty-one and thirty-one of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. That in the case of a book published abroad in the English language before publication in this country the deposit in the copyright office, not later than thirty days after its publication abroad, of one complete copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright and a statement of the name and nationality of the author and of the copyright proprietor and of the date of the publication of the said book, shall secure to the author or proprietor an ad interim copyright, which shall have all the force and effect given to copyright by this Act and shall endure until the expiration of ninety days after such deposit in the copyright office."

SEC. 2. That section thirty-one of the said Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 31. That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any piratical copies thereof, or of any copies thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) which have not been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section fifteen of this Act, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States, or any copies thereof produced by lithographic or photoengraving process not performed within the limits of the United States in accordance with the provisions of section fifteen of this Act, shall be, and is hereby, prohibited: *Provided, however,* That, except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition shall not apply—

"(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

"(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States, printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains

also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

"(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

"(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

"First. When imported, with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale; but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

"Second. When imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

"Third. When imported, with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the United States;

"Fourth. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale and imported into the United States with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative: *Provided*, That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright."

Addendum II

GREAT BRITAIN

COPYRIGHT ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of February, 1915

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President
Viscount Knollys
Lord Chamberlain

Mr. Secretary Harcourt
Mr. Arthur Henderson
Sir William Macgregor

Lord Justice Banks

Whereas by a proclamation of the President of the United States of America, dated the 9th April, 1910, the benefits of the United States Act of 1909, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts respecting Copyright," were extended to the subjects of Great Britain and her possessions, but no provision was made therein for the protection of the musical works of British subjects against reproduction by means of mechanical contrivances: *United States Proclamation of Apr. 9, 1910*

And whereas His Majesty is advised that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken, upon the issue of this order, to grant such protection to the musical works of British subjects: *Mechanical musical reproduction*

And whereas by reason of these premises His Majesty is satisfied that the Government of the United States of America has made, or has undertaken to make, such provision as it is expedient to require for the protection of works entitled to copyright under the provisions of Part I of the Copyright Act, 1911: *British Copyright Act, 1911*

And whereas by the Copyright Act, 1911, authority is conferred upon His Majesty to extend, by Order in Council, the protection of the said Act to certain classes of foreign works within any part of His Majesty's Dominions, other than self-governing dominions, to which the said Act extends: *Self-governing dominions not included*

And whereas it is desirable to provide protection within the said dominions for the unpublished works of citizens of the United States of America: *Unpublished works of United States citizens*

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The Copyright Act, 1911, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Order, apply— *British Copyright Act, 1911*

Literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works Citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British Subjects:

Residence

(b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the said Act extends.

Provided that—

Term of copyright

(i) The term of copyright within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Order applies shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America:

Conditions and formalities

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America:

Existing works

(iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of Section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 26th July, 1910, in subsection 1 (b).

Self-governing dominions not included in this Order

2. This Order shall apply to all His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies and Possessions, with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say:

The Dominion of Canada.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

The Union of South Africa.

Newfoundland.

Effective Jan. 1, 1915

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1915, which day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY

Addendum III

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

COPYRIGHT—GREAT BRITAIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, *United States copyright act of Mar. 4, 1909* entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright," that the provisions of said Act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights":

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this Act may require":

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given that, by virtue of the authority conferred by the British Copyright Act, 1911, a British Order in Council has been issued of even date with this Proclamation directing:—

British Copyright Act, 1911 1. That "the Copyright Act, 1911, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Order, apply—

Subject matter of copyright (a) to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects:

Residence (b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the said Act extends.

Provided that—

Term of copyright (i) the term of copyright within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Order applies shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America:

Formalities (ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America:

Existing works (iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of Section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 26th July, 1910, in subsection 1 (b)."

Self-governing dominions not included in this Order 2. That "this Order shall apply to all His Majesty's dominions, colonies and possessions with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say: The Dominion of Canada, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, Newfoundland."

Date of effect of British Order in Council Jan. 1, 1915 3. That "this Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1915, which day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Orders accordingly."

Proclamation Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Great Britain and the British dominions, colonies and possessions, with the exception of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and that such subjects shall be entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act, on and after January 1, 1915.

Mechanical musical rights extended to British authors

Execution In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Date of proclamation Jan. 1, 1915 Done at the City of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State

COPYRIGHT—ITALY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, ^{United States copyright act of Mar. 4, 1909.} entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," that the provisions of said act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights":

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in Section 8 of said Act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or ^{Alien author domiciled in United States}

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on ^{Countries granting reciprocal rights} substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this Act may require":

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given that in Italy the law permits to citizens of the United States similar rights to those accorded in Section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in Sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled and since May 1, 1915, has been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Italy, and that the subjects of that country are entitled to all the benefits of Section 1 (c) of said Act, including "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work," in the case of all musical compositions by Italian composers which have been published since May 1, 1915, and have been ^{Mechanical musical rights extended to Italian authors} duly registered for copyright in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

*Date of procla-
mation May 1,
1915*

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State

Addendum IV

COPYRIGHT CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Signed at Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910; ratification advised by the Senate, February 15, 1911; ratified by the President, March 12, 1911; ratification of the United States deposited with the Government of the Argentine Republic, May 1, 1911; proclaimed July 13, 1914

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, a Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Buenos Aires on the eleventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and ten, the original of which Convention, being in the Spanish, English, Portuguese and French languages, is word for word as follows:

*International
American Copy-
right: Preamble*

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

CONVENTION

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT

Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela;

*Contracting
powers*

Being desirous that their respective countries may be represented at the Fourth International American Conference, have sent thereto the following Delegates duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties which they might deem advantageous to the interests of America:

Plenipotentiaries

[Here follow the names of the respective delegates, omitted.]

Who, after having presented their credentials and the same having been found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright.

*Literary and ar-
tistic copyright*

ARTICLE 1. The signatory States acknowledge and protect the rights of Literary and Artistic Property in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention.

*Recognition of
property rights*

Subject matter of copyright ARTICLE 2. In the expression "Literary and Artistic works" are included books, writings, pamphlets of all kinds, whatever may be the subject of which they treat, and whatever the number of their pages; dramatic or dramatico-musical works; choreographic and musical compositions, with or without words; drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings; photographic works; astronomical or geographical globes; plans, sketches or plastic works relating to geography, geology or topography, architecture or any other science; and, finally, all productions that can be published by any means of impression or reproduction.

Reciprocal recognition of rights granted by signatory States ARTICLE 3. The acknowledgment of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall produce its effects of full right, in all the other States, without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right.

Exclusive rights of author ARTICLE 4. The copyright of a literary or artistic work, includes for its author or assigns the exclusive power of disposing of the same, of publishing, assigning, translating, or authorizing its translation and reproducing it in any form whether wholly or in part.

Name of author ARTICLE 5. The author of a protected work, except in case of proof to the contrary, shall be considered the person whose name or well known nom de plume is indicated therein; consequently suit brought by such author or his representative against counterfeiters or violators, shall be admitted by the Courts of the Signatory States.

Term of copyright ARTICLE 6. The authors or their assigns, citizens or domiciled foreigners, shall enjoy in the signatory countries the rights that the respective laws accord, without those rights being allowed to exceed the term of protection granted in the country of origin.

Works issued in volumes or parts For works comprising several volumes that are not published simultaneously, as well as for bulletins, or parts, or periodical publications, the term of the copyright will commence to run, with respect to each volume, bulletin, part, or periodical publication, from the respective date of its publication.

Country of origin ARTICLE 7. The country of origin of a work will be deemed that of its first publication in America, and if it shall have appeared simultaneously in several of the signatory countries, that which fixes the shortest period of protection.

Subsequent editions of noncopyright works ARTICLE 8. A work which was not originally copyrighted shall not be entitled to copyright in subsequent editions.

Translations ARTICLE 9. Authorized translations shall be protected in the same manner as original works.

Translators of works concerning which no right of guaranteed property exists, or the guaranteed copyright of which may have been extinguished, may obtain for their translations the rights of property set forth in Article 3rd but they shall not prevent the publication of other translations of the same work.

Newspaper reports of public addresses, etc., allowed ARTICLE 10. Addresses or discourses delivered or read before deliberative assemblies, Courts of Justice, or at public meeting, may be printed in the daily press without the necessity of any authorisation,

with due regard however, to the provisions of the domestic legislation of each nation.

ARTICLE 11. Literary, scientific or artistic writings, whatever may be their subjects, published in newspapers or magazines, in any one of the countries of the Union, shall not be reproduced in the other countries without the consent of the authors. With the exception of the works mentioned, any article in a newspaper may be reprinted by others, if it has not been expressly prohibited, but in every case, the source from which it is taken must be cited.

Periodical contributions protected

Notice

News and miscellaneous items published merely for general information, do not enjoy protection under this convention.

News items not copyrightable

ARTICLE 12. The reproduction of extracts from literary or artistic publications for the purpose of instruction or chrestomathy, does not confer any right of property, and may, therefore, be freely made in all the signatory countries.

Extracts for instruction, etc., allowed

ARTICLE 13. The indirect appropriation of unauthorised parts of a literary or artistic work, having no original character, shall be deemed an illicit reproduction, in so far as effects civil liability.

Unauthorized use of parts of work illegal

The reproduction in any form of an entire work, or of the greater part thereof, accompanied by notes or commentaries under the pretext of literary criticism or amplification, or supplement to the original work, shall also be considered illicit.

Reproduction of entire works with notes illegal

ARTICLE 14. Every publication infringing a copyright may be confiscated in the signatory countries in which the original work had the right to be legally protected, without prejudice to the indemnities or penalties which the counterfeiters may have incurred according to the laws of the country in which the fraud may have been committed.

Confiscation

Other penalties

ARTICLE 15. Each of the Governments of the signatory countries, shall retain the right to permit, inspect, or prohibit the circulation, representation or exhibition of works or productions, concerning which the proper authority may have to exercise that right.

Right of governmental supervision

ARTICLE 16. The present Convention shall become operative between the Signatory States which ratify it, three months after they shall have communicated their ratification to the Argentine Government, and it shall remain in force among them a year after the date when it may be denounced. This denunciation shall be addressed to the Argentine Government and shall be without force except with respect to the country making it.

Date of effect of Convention

Denunciation of Convention

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed thereto the Seal of the Fourth International American Conference.

Signatures

Made and signed in the City of Buenos Aires on the eleventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the signatory nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

August 11, 1910

[Here follow the signatures (omitted) of the delegates of the United States of America and the other nineteen contracting states: Argentine

Republic, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela.]

Ratifications deposited

And whereas, the said Convention has been ratified by the Government of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, and Ecuador,* and the ratifications of the said Governments were, by the provisions of Article 16 of the said Convention, deposited by their respective Plenipotentiaries with the Government of the Argentine Republic;

Proclamation

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

July 13, 1914

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State

* The Government of Bolivia has announced through diplomatic channels the adhesion of that country to this copyright convention.

APPENDIX III

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1914-15

- From Samuel Lee Adams, South Boston, Va.:
Letters of Richard Stanford to his wife and James Patterson, 1803-8,
and sketch of Stanford's life by Samuel Lee Adams. (Originals
and typewritten copies.)
- From Allen & Son, Liverpool, England:
A collection of recruiting posters and broadsides issued by the
London Central Recruiting Department, 1914-15.
- From the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.:
Rules and regulations of the Library of Congress [1808]. (Broad-
side.)
- From Harry M. Aubrey, San Antonio, Tex.
John Forsyth's account book of expenses while United States
Minister to Spain 1819-23, and journal of his voyage home.
(1 vol.)
- From Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington, D. C.:
Inaugural Ball souvenir, 1889.
- From F. H. Bigelow, Cambridge, Mass.:
Miscellaneous papers of J. W. Kirk of the provost marshal's office
in Ohio, 1861-4 (9 pieces); miscellaneous papers of R. W. Lee,
1862-4 (9 pieces).
- From W. K. Bixby, St. Louis, Mo.:
Letters from and to Jefferson and miscellaneous memoranda,
1802-7. (Originals, press and typewritten copies, 5 pieces.)
- From Mrs. F. E. Bryant, Lawrence, Kans.:
English ballads, xviii and early xix centuries. (1 vol.)
- From Dr. Elizabeth Comstock, New York City and Mrs. Frederick J
Burlingame, Woonsocket, R. I.:
Additional Comstock papers—general orders, Army of the Potomac;
letters and orders to Comstock, 1862-91.
- From Miss Kate Cruikshank, Washington, D. C.:
Lectures on electricity and magnetism by Charles Cruikshank.
- From A. M. Cudner, New York City:
George Washington's tax certificate for Maryland land, 1787.
- From Miss J. W. Davidson, Newville, Pa.:
Daily report of sick on the U. S. S. *Congress and Constitution*, by
Surgeon James Dodge, 1804-5. (1 vol.)

From Stuyvesant Fish, New York City:

Proclamation of Governor Fletcher of Pennsylvania, 1693. (Broad-side.)

• From George W. Fiss, Philadelphia:

Two drawings and one pen decoration by Benjamin Moran:

From Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.:

Massachusetts proclamations, Lincoln Day, Flag Day, and Thanksgiving Day, 1914. (3 pieces.)

From Allan McLane Hamilton, Great Barrington, Mass.:

Alexander Hamilton's outline draft of argument [in trespass, *Rutgers v. Waddington*, 1783].

From Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Washington, D. C.:

Papers of Edward Lee Plumb, 1825-77.

From Mrs. Michael D. Harter, Mansfield, Ohio:

Letters of Silas Brown, jr., 1805-17 (16 pieces). (Deposit.)

From Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Washington, D. C.:

Proclamation (in Chinese) issued by the commanders of the allied forces in Peking during the Boxer rebellion.

From the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.:

Funeral elegy on George Washington, delivered in New Orleans, 1800, Feb. (Typewritten transcript.)

From Dr. Edgar Erskine Hume, Frankfort, Ky.:

Bank-notes of the Frankfort Bank [1810].

From Mrs. Ridgely Hunt, Washington, D. C.:

"Compendiaria doctrina de actibus humanis." (1 vol.)

From Miss Cordelia Jackson, Washington, D. C.:

Letter from Joseph Collamer to Charles Lanman, 1864, Nov.; letter from Columbus Delano to President Lincoln, 1864, Nov.

From Mrs. Julian James, Washington, D. C.:

Miscellaneous theatrical and amusement programs from various cities in the United States, Belgium, Canada, China, Japan, England, France, Italy, etc.

From Dr. J. F. Jameson, Washington, D. C.:

Letters to and from John Adams, 1789, July. (Photostat prints of copies.)

From Judge L. H. Jones, Louisville, Ky.:

Letters and invitations to L. H. Jones from Mary Baker Eddy and E. A. Kimball, 1901-7. (3 pieces.)

From Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C.:

Menu, printed on satin, of a dinner in honor of Ulysses S. Grant, at Welcker's, Washington, D. C., 1877, Feb.

From George A. Lyon, Estherville, Iowa:

Letter from Joseph Hooker to ——— Brainard, 1861, Aug.; letter to Benson J. Lossing and memorandum of military affairs in Missouri and Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, 1861, May, by F. A. Dick.

From Mrs. James Lyons, Richmond, Va.:

Miscellaneous papers of William Wirt relating to Patrick Henry, 1778-1881. (50 pieces.)

- From Hon. George B. McClellan, Princeton, N. J.:
Additions to the McClellan papers. (32 vols.)
- From Mrs. Allan McLane, Washington, D. C.:
Miscellaneous letters, documents, etc., 1784-1887, from Thomas F. Bayard, James Buchanan, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Jefferson, etc. (About 30 pieces.)
- From C. C. Magruder, jr., Washington, D. C.:
Virginia broadside, 1809.
- From T. F. Mason, Point of Rocks, Md.:
Papers of George Mason and miscellaneous Mason family papers, 1740-88. (Deposit.)
- From the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, London, England:
A collection of recruiting posters and leaflets, 1915.
- From Andrew Johnson Patterson, Greenville, Tenn.:
Andrew Johnson's memorandum on the subject of death, 1873, June. (Photograph of pencil autograph original.)
- From Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia:
Miscellaneous broadsides of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1790-1872. (14 pieces.)
- From P. Lee Phillips, Washington, D. C.:
Miscellaneous papers of Philip Phillips and William Hallett Phillips, 1839-1885. (19 vols.)
- From Mrs. Orlando M. Poe, Cobourg, Ontario:
Letters to and from Gen. Orlando M. Poe, 1864-87. (10 pieces.)
- From A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia:
Facsimile of verses printed at Samoa in 1889 by Robert Louis Stevenson and presented to his fellow passengers on the schooner *Equator*.
- From William E. Safford, Washington, D. C.:
Transcripts of the official records of Guam, 1721-1858 and notes on the Mariana Islands, 1521-1898. (5 vols.)
- From Eugène Saunier, Cadiz, Spain:
Boite à ordures (4 vols.) Poems; Les aventures du Chev. Sauterelle (2 vols.)
- From George Dudley Seymour, New Haven, Conn.:
Commission as lieutenant in 9th Continental Infantry to Elisha Bostwick with statement of Bostwick's services thereon and a description of Nathan Hale. (Photostat copy.)
- From Prof. M. Shirai, Imperial University, Agricultural Department, Komaba, Tokyo Fu, Japan:
An autograph ms. work on oranges. (In Japanese characters, on rice paper.)
- From Dr. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Columbia University, New York City:
Summons of the French court of appeals for the arrest of Louise Michel and others, 1886, July.
- From B. L. Slack, St. Louis, Mo.:
Letterpress copy book of C. Slack, 1846-8. (1 vol.)

From William A. Slade, Washington, D. C.:

Card of admission to the gallery of the House of Representatives,
1877, Mar.; complimentary ticket to Mardi Gras, 1867.

From James E. Smith, Washington, D. C.:

Spanish treatise on navigation and astronomy XVIII century.
(1 vol.)

From Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Albany, N. Y.:

Collection of autographs of sovereigns, nobility, and celebrities
of Europe. (Deposit.)

From the Union Club, New York City:

Photograph of pen imitation of letter from George Washington to
George Clymer, 1777, Aug.

From Miss Alice Welles, New York City:

Diary of Gideon Welles and additional Welles papers. (Deposit.)

From Mrs. Frederick Wesson, Washington, D. C.:

Broadsides of Jackson's Nullification proclamation and message to
Congress, 1832-6. (2 pieces.)

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1914-15

UNITED STATES

Confederate States of America:

Miscellaneous Confederate currency.

Continental Congress:

Circular letter of the Board of Treasury, 1785, Dec.; circular letter
to the governors of the states, 1786, Oct.; Continental currency.

Finance:

Fractional currency notes; certificate of payment of excise duty in
Pennsylvania, 179-.

Navy:

Vendue books of sales of prizes by Joseph Ingersoll & Co., 1776-81
and other prize sale miscellany; daily report of the sick on the
U. S. S. *Congress* and *Constitution*, 1804-5; papers of Commodore
David Conner, 1817-47.

Revolution:

Memorandum of supplies furnished Simon French, 1777, Aug.;
Elisha Bostwick's commission as lieutenant with statement of
his services written thereon containing a description of Nathan
Hale. (Photostat print.)

War of 1812:

Account of the capture of Little York, Canada, 1813, April, and
description of Fort Erie and account of the siege, 1814, July, by
Amasa Trowbridge.

INDIVIDUAL STATES

District of Columbia:

Miscellaneous papers relating to Georgetown and the District and
the Holland loan to Alexandria in connection with the Chesapeake
and Ohio canal, 1828-30.

Kentucky:

Commission to Priestly Gray as captain of militia, 1792, Aug.; bank notes of the Frankfort bank, 1810?

Louisiana:

David B. Morgan's field survey book of Louisiana.

Massachusetts:

Acknowledgments of receipt of excised articles and promise to pay excise on same, 1785-6. (2 pieces.)

New Hampshire:

Affidavits of William Furnald, 1783, July; certificate to an excise oath, 1784, Aug.; receipts to commissioner of loans for payment to invalid pensioners, 1792-96.

New Jersey:

Excise tax blank, 18—; by-laws governing Capt. Andariese's company of militia artillery, 18—.

New York:

General Assembly resolves, a state of the grievances in this colony. 1775, May; record book of legal forms in use in the colony during the 18th century.

North Carolina:

Miscellaneous papers of Governor John Archdale, 1694-1706. (65 pieces in bound volume.)

Virginia:

William Hay's report in case of John Robinson's administrators *v.* William Byrd et al. to be filed in the case of Somerville's executors *v.* Ross, 1812, Aug.; James Jarvis's reminiscences of Norfolk county during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

West Florida:

Official records—legislative minutes, commissions, instructions, etc., 1763-81. (7 vols.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Accounts and account books:

Barbour, A. M. Cash book of his quartermaster accounts in the Confederate army, 1861-2.

Crenshaw & Co., of Petersburg, Va. Ledger of accounts, 1770, Jan.-Aug.

Dutchess county, New York, merchant's cash book, 1822-5.

Forsyth, John. Account book of expenses while United States minister to Spain, 1819-23.

Hackett, William, 1741-8.

Morrill, Elijah, 1760-84. (3 vols.)

Porter, George, 1784.

Randolph family accounts, 1760-1860.

Schuyler, Philip, memorandum book, 1783-7.

True, Jabez, 1717-45 and 1732-45. (2 vols.)

Trumbull, John, 1797-8.

Yeates, John. Account against James Hudson & Co., 1756, Mar.

America, British:

Establishment and pay of forces of the British army at Annapolis
Royal and elsewhere, 1745, April.

Europe:

A collection of autographs, letters, and documents written and
signed by sovereigns, nobility, and celebrities of Europe. (1,365
pieces.)

France:

Summons of the court of appeals for the arrest of Louise Michel
and others, 1886, July.

Guam and the Mariana Islands:

Transcripts of the official records of Guam, 1721-1858, and notes
on the Mariana Islands, 1521-1898. (5 vols.)

Italy:

Historia della famiglia Zabarella, trascritté, et copiate da diversi
autori, XVIII century. (1 vol.)

Japan:

Ms. work on oranges, in the Japanese character on rice paper, 1914.

Journals and Diaries:

Moran, Benjamin, 1851-75. (44 vols.)

Preston, John T. L. (At Crany Island) 1861, July-Sept.

Ruffin, Edmund, 1856-65. (25 vols.)

Trumbull, John (tour, Paris, Flanders, and Germany), 1786.

Of a tour from Poughkeepsie to Sacondago River, 1803, Oct.

Letter Books:

C. Slack's letter-press copy book, 1846-8.

Literature:

Saunier, Eugène. Les Aventures merveilleuses du chev. Saute-
relle. (2 vols.)

Marine miscellany:

British seaman's protection paper, 1762, June.

Mexico:

Blank commissions signed by Santa Anna, 1876. (5 pieces.)

Orderly books:

Orders issued at Charleston, S. C., 1776, June-Aug.

Poetry:

Saunier, Eugène. Boite à ordures. (4 vols.)

Religion:

"Compendiaria doctrina de actibus humanis," etc. (1 vol.)

Notes for "The Christian Pioneer" of a life of St. Peter.

Science:

Cruikshank, Charles. Lectures on electricity and magnetism.

Spanish treatise on navigation and astronomy, XVIII century. (1
vol.)

Spanish America:

Additions to the Schuller collection of material for the study of
Central and South American native languages.

West Indies:

Book of official forms, administrative instruments, legal papers, etc., in use in the British West Indies, 1653-1772. (1 vol.)

PERSONAL

- Bayard, Thomas F. Letter to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, 1887, Oct.
 Bigelow, John. Miscellaneous papers, 1763-79. (5 pieces.)
 Braxton, Carter. Letter to H. Patton, 1789, Jan.
 Brown, Silas, jr. Letters, 1805-17. (16 pieces.)
 Buchanan, James. Letter to James S. Green, 1849, Jan.
 Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton. Letter to William Patterson, jr., 1808, June.
 Cernuschi, Henry. Biography. (Typewritten translation from the French.)
 Clay, Henry. Letter to Thomas Bodley, 1817, Jan.; letters to N. Bouligny, 1839, Nov.; 1840, Jan. (2 pieces.)
 Comstock, Cyrus Ballou. Additional papers, 1862-91.
 Collamer, Jacob. Letter to Charles Lanman, 1864, Nov.
 Crawford, Samuel W. Papers—diary kept at Ft. Sumter, 1860-1, and miscellaneous letters from Pickens, Beauregard, Trescott, and others. (About 40 pieces.)
 Dallas, George M. Letter to Hezekiah Niles, 1833, Feb.
 Delano, Columbus. Letter to President Lincoln, 1864, Nov.
 Dick, F. A. Letter to Benson J. Lossing and memorandum of military affairs in Missouri and Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, 1861, May.
 Eddy, Mary Baker. Letter and invitation to L. H. Jones, 1901-4. (2 pieces.)
 Fairchild, Charles S. Letter to Allen McLane, 1887, Apr.
 Fish, Hamilton. Letter to S. A. Brown, 1877, Aug.
 Fontanes, Louis. Funeral elegy on George Washington, 1800, Feb.
 Force, Peter. Miscellaneous correspondence, 1818-1865. (About 300 pieces.)
 Hamilton, Alexander. Outline draft of a legal argument [1783].
 Hampton, Wade. Letter to John Nicholson, 1796, June.
 Harper, Robert Goodloe. Letter to Clement Dorsey, 1812, Sept.
 Henry, Patrick. Miscellaneous papers of William Wirt relating to Henry, 1778-81. (50 pieces.)
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Letter to Dr. Chadwick, 1882, Sept.
 Hooker, Joseph. Letter to ——— Brainard, 1861, Aug.
 Hoym, Charles Henry, Comte de. Letters to Mons. Milsonneau, 1729, Sept. and undated. (3 pieces.)
 Jay, John. Letter to Sevellon A. Brown, 1878, June.
 Jefferson, Thomas. Letters to James Brown, John Beckley and Van Zandt, a list of books and memorandum, 1792-1807. (5 pieces.)
 Johnson, Andrew. Memorandum on the subject of death, 1873, June. (Photograph of autograph original in pencil.)
 Kimball, E. A. Letter to L. H. Jones, 1907, Jan.

- Kirk, J. W. Miscellaneous papers of the provost marshal's office in Ohio, 1861-4. (9 pieces.)
- Lafayette, Marquis de. Letter to Mrs. — (?), 1824, Sept.
- Lamont, Daniel S. Letter to Allen McLane, 1887, Apr.
- Lanman, Charles. Papers, 1820-80. (2 vols.)
- Lee, R. W. Miscellaneous papers, 1862-4. (9 pieces.)
- Livingston & Kent. Register of law suits brought by, 1791-1801. (1 vol.)
- Lossing, Benson J. Letter to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, 1865, Nov.
- McClellan, George B. Additions to the McClellan papers. (32 vols.)
- McLane, Allan. Letter to Cary & Hart, 1834, June.
- Mason, George, and the Mason family. Miscellaneous papers of George Mason, 1779-88, and miscellaneous papers of the Mason family.
- May, H. Letter to — Kelly, 1847, Dec.
- Moran, Benjamin. Sketches.
- Phelps, E. I. Letter to — (?), 1886, Feb.
- Phillips papers. Miscellaneous account books, fee books, etc., of Philip Phillips and William Hallett Phillips, 1839-1885.
- Plumb, Edward Lee. Papers, 1825-77.
- Plumer, William. Volume I of Plumer's Register, 1805-7.
- Poe, Orlando M. Letters, 1864-87. (10 pieces.)
- Roman, Alfred. Papers, 1861-90.
- Schuyler, Philip. Letters to Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, 1787-1804 (11 pieces); letter to Guiliam Verplanck, 1797, Jan.
- Sherman, Roger. Letters to and from John Adams, 1789, July. (Photostat prints of copies.)
- Simms, William Gilmore. Letter to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, 1866, Oct.
- Sparks, Jared. Letter to E. Magrath, 1828, May.
- Stanford, Richard. Letters to his wife and to James Patterson, 1803-44; also typewritten sketch of Stanford's life by Samuel L. Adams.
- Stoddert, Benjamin. Letter to Henry Glen, 1800, Feb.
- Stone papers. Miscellaneous papers of Walter Stone and other members of the family, 1730-1863. (108 pieces.)
- Trowbridge, Amasa. Letters to Benson J. Lossing, 1855-56; autobiography of Trowbridge.
- Trumbull, John. Miscellaneous papers and letters, 1786-1835.
- Washington, Bushrod. Letter to George Lewis, 1808, Dec.; letter to William Sewall, 1823, May.
- Washington, George. Letter to Adam Stephen, 1777, May; certificate respecting taxes for Charles county lands, 1787, Mar.; photograph of pen imitation of letter to George Clymer, 1777, Aug.
- Welles, Gideon. Diary, 1861-9 and additions to the Welles papers.
- Wharton, Francis. Letters to Allan McLane, 1886, Oct.; 1887, Apr.
- Willis, Edward. Papers, 1861-5. (20 vols. and loose papers.)
- Wirt, William. Letters to James Wallace, 1825-6. (6 pieces.)

BROADSIDES

China:

Proclamation issued by the commanders of the allied forces in Peking during the Boxer rebellion [1900]. (In Chinese characters on rice paper.)

Connecticut:

Proclamations, 1828-1912. (37 pieces.)

Georgia:

"Down with the Abolition press!" 1860, Dec.

Ordinance of Secession, 1861, Jan.

Grant, Ulysses S.:

Menu of dinner at Welcker's [Washington, D. C.], 1877, Feb.

Great Britain:

"Society for Constitutional Information," 1792, May.

"To Mr. Secretary Dundas," 1791, June.

Miscellaneous collection of ballads of the 18th and early 19th centuries and sundry chap-book ballads by Ralph Hodgson, Walter de la Mare, and others.

"The People" (London Weekly), 1914. A collection of posters calling for recruits, 1914-15, issued by the London Central Recruiting Department.

Jackson, Andrew:

Nullification proclamation, 1832 (on satin); Message to Congress, 1836.

Kentucky:

Political broadsides, 1816-22. (5 pieces.)

Louisiana:

Complimentary ticket of the Mistick Krewe of Comus, Mardi Gras, 1867.

Massachusetts:

Proclamations, 1914. (3 pieces.)

New York:

"Preliminaries of Peace," 1801, Nov.

Pennsylvania:

Proclamation of Governor Fletcher, 1693, Apr.; miscellaneous political broadsides and carrier's addresses, 1790-1872. (14 pieces.)

South Carolina:

Charleston ordinance, 1826, Oct.; Anderson town ordinances, 1860, July and Dec.; Charleston Mercury Extra, 1860, Dec. (facsimile); "To the People of the United States," 1876, Oct.; Charleston News and Courier Extra, 1876, Dec.

Stevenson, Robert Louis:

Facsimile of verses printed at Samoa in 1889 and presented to his fellow passengers on the schooner *Equator*.

Theatrical programs:

Miscellaneous theatrical and amusement programs, 1878-19—, for performances in various cities of the United States and in Belgium, Canada, China, Japan, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

United States:

Continental Congress: Resolve, 1785, Aug.; A state of the representation in Congress, 1788, May.

Legislative: Acts to establish salaries of executive officers, 1789, Sept., and to suspend the act regulating collection of duties, 1789, Sept.

Revolutionary War: Subscription paper for erecting a monument, 1795, Feb.

Proclamation, 1807, July.

Library of Congress rules and regulations, [1808].

Card of admission to the gallery of the House of Representatives, 1877, Mar., and inaugural ball souvenir, 1889, Mar.

Civil war broadsides and miscellaneous political broadsides of the 18th and 19th centuries. (106 pieces.)

Virginia:

House of Delegates resolves, 1793, Nov.; quarantine proclamation, 1803, Aug.; Ledger Office, 1807, June. The affair between the *Chesapeake* and the *Leopard*. "To the enemies of Jefferson and Madison," Norfolk, 1809, Apr.

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE; AND FROM THE FULHAM AND LAM- BETH PALACE LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM:

Selections from the following volumes—

Additional Manuscripts—

Newcastle Papers: Official correspondence of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle. (General correspondence.)

32889 Vol. CCIV 11 Mar.—10 Apr., 1759.

32890 Vol. CCV 11 Apr.—5 May, 1759.

32891 Vol. CCVI 6 May—10 June, 1759.

32892 Vol. CCVII 11 June—10 July, 1759.

32893 Vol. CCVIII 11 July—5 Aug., 1759.

32894 Vol. CCIX 6—28 Aug., 1759.

32895 Vol. CCX 29 Aug.—19 Sept., 1759.

32896 Vol. CCXI 20 Sept.—10 Oct., 1759.

32897 Vol. CCXII 11—31 Oct., 1759.

32898 Vol. CCXIII 1—20 Nov., 1759.

32899 Vol. CCXIV 21 Nov.—10 Dec., 1759.

32900 Vol. CCXV 11—31, Dec., 1759.

32901 Vol. CCXVI Jan., 1760.

32902 Vol. CCXVII Feb., 1760.

32903 Vol. CCXVIII 1—24 Mar., 1760.

32904 Vol. CCXIX 25 Mar.—20 Apr., 1760.

32905 Vol. CCXX 21 Apr.—10 May, 1760.

BRITISH MUSEUM—Continued.

Additional Manuscripts—Continued.

- 32906 Vol. CCXXI 11-31 May, 1760.
- 32907 Vol. CCXXII June, 1760.
- 32908 Vol. CCXXIII 1-22 July, 1760.
- 32909 Vol. CCXXIV 23 July-12 Aug., 1760.
- 32910 Vol. CCXXV 13-31 Aug., 1760.
- 32911 Vol. CCXXVI 1-20 Sept., 1760.
- 32912 Vol. CCXXVII 21 Sept.-9 Oct., 1760.
- 32913 Vol. CCXXVIII 10-31 Oct., 1760.
- 32914 Vol. CCXXIX 1-20 Nov., 1760.
- 32915 Vol. CCXXX 21 Nov.-11 Dec., 1760.
- 32916 Vol. CCXXXI 12-31 Dec., 1760.
- 32917 Vol. CCXXXII 1-21 Jan., 1761.
- 32918 Vol. CCXXXIII 22 Jan.-14 Feb., 1761.
- 32919 Vol. CCXXXIV 15 Feb.-8 Mar., 1761.
- 32920 Vol. CCXXXV 9-22 Mar., 1761.
- 32921 Vol. CCXXXVI 23 Mar.-15 Apr., 1761.
- 32922 Vol. CCXXXVII 16 Apr.-9 May, 1761.
- 32923 Vol. CCXXXVIII 10 May-9 June, 1761.
- 32924 Vol. CCXXXIX 10 June-9 July, 1761.
- 32925 Vol. CCXL 10-26 July, 1761.
- 32926 Vol. CCXLI 27 July-12 Aug., 1761.
- 32927 Vol. CCXLII 13 Aug.-5 Sept., 1761.
- 32928 Vol. CCXLIII 6-30 Sept., 1761.
- 32929 Vol. CCXLIV 1-23 Oct., 1761.
- 32930 Vol. CCXLV 24 Oct.-11 Nov., 1761.
- 32931 Vol. CCXLVI 12 Nov.-5 Dec., 1761.
- 32932 Vol. CCXLVII 6-31 Dec., 1761.
- 32933 Vol. CCXLVIII 1-25 Jan., 1762.
- 32934 Vol. CCXLIX 26 Jan.-20 Feb., 1762.
- 32935 Vol. CCL 21 Feb.-20 Mar., 1762.
- 32936 Vol. CCLI 21 Mar.-9 Apr., 1762.
- 32937 Vol. CCLII 10-30 Apr., 1762.
- 32938 Vol. CCLIII 1-25 May, 1762.
- 32939 Vol. CCLIV 26 May-20 June, 1762.
- 32940 Vol. CCLV 21 June-20 July, 1762.
- 32941 Vol. CCLVI 21 July-25 Aug., 1762.
- 32942 Vol. CCLVII 25 Aug.-Sept., 1762.

Additional Manuscripts; Hardwicke Papers.

35421 Vol. LXXIII

Political Correspondence of the 1st Lord Hardwicke and the Duke of Newcastle, June, 1761-July, 1762.

[Selected folios transcribed, and a list made of other items in the volume which duplicate with the Newcastle Papers, and have either been already copied there or noted in the Newcastle Calendar.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:

Colonial Office, Class 5—

Vol. 176 [old A. W. I. 298]

Volume lettered: Correspondence with the civil Officers of Provinces now the United States during the Rebellion. [1778-1783] [Correspondence with North Carolina and South Carolina copied. Georgia correspondence not copied, having been transcribed for the State of Georgia.]

Vol. 231 [old A. W. I. 400]

Volume lettered: Plantations General, 22 April, 1781, to 11 Oct., 1781. [In-Letters to Secretary of State, Vol. 6]. Selections are two letters from Capt. Edward Thompson, on board the *Hyena*, Barbadoes and Demarara.

Vol. 264 [old A. W. I. 399]

Volume with this on the side: Minutes of the Council to His Majesty's Commissioners. Entries, &c. &c. [Minute book of the first Peace Commission, 1779-1783.]

Colonial Office, Class 323—

Vol. 30 [old Board of Trade Journal 131]

Volume lettered: Communicated from Secretaries of State, 1765. [Selections chiefly relate to trade with Naples and Sardinia.]

Colonial Office, Class 324—

Vol. 3 [old Colonial Entry Book 98]

[Not transcribed, as it is printed almost in full in the Calendar of the State Papers, 1574-1674, Addenda, pp. 154-163, item 405; but some omissions in the print are noted.]

Vol. 12 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 40]

Volume lettered: Plantations General, from 3 July, 1733, to 20 December, 1749. G.

Vol. 14 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 42]

Volume lettered: Plantations General. I. Memorials. Oct. 6, 1752. [The volume contains a "Draught of a Memorial to be presented by his Majesties' Commissaries to the Commissaries of His Most Christian Majesty, in answer to their Memorial of the 4th October, 1751, concerning Nova Scotia or Acadie,"]

Vol. 15 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 43]

Volume lettered: Plantations General, July, 1750, to February, 1756. K. [The volume contains general correspondence with the Secretaries of State and the Board of Trade, and also draughts of Memorials in reference to Nova Scotia and to St. Lucia.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 324—Continued.

- Vol. 17 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 45]
Volume lettered: Plantations General, 1760 to 1766.
M. [Index at end of volume.]
- Vol. 18 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 46]
Volume lettered: Plantations General, 1766 to 1780.
N. [Index at end of volume.]
- Vol. 19 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 47]
Volume lettered: Plantations General. O. [1780-1782] [13 pages only.]
- Vol. 21 [old Board of Trade, Commercial, II, 459]
Volume lettered: Plantations General. [1743-1782]
[Contains memorials, English and French, on rights to St. Lucia.]
- Vol. 48 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 58]
(A bundle consisting of four manuscript books of different sizes.) [1706-1763] Lists of Councillors and persons recommended to supply vacancies in the respective Councils in America.
- Vol. 49 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 55]
Volume lettered: Patents. [1714 to 1781] [Incomplete index at end of volume, — to January, 1741]
- Vol. 50 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 56]
Volume lettered: Patents. [1728-1751] [Index in front of volume.]
- Vol. 51 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 52]
Volume lettered: Warrants. [1752-1773] [Index at end of volume, to 1760 only.]
- Vol. 52 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 53]
Volume lettered: Warrants. 1754 to 1779.
- Vol. 53 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 54]
Volume lettered: Warrants. Index in front of volume. [1768-1782]
- Vol. 54 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 57]
Volume lettered: Grants of Lands. Carolinas, Florida, Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Virginia. [1750-1771]
- Vol. 55 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 59]
Volume lettered: Names of Persons Naturalized. Vol. I. [1740-1761]
- Vol. 56 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 60]
Volume lettered: Persons Naturalized in America. Vol. II. [1761]
- Vol. 57 [no old number]
Volume lettered: Military Precedents. [A few items selected, relating to America.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 324—Continued.

Vol. 58 [no old number]

Volume lettered: Military Precedents. 1741 to 1761.

[A few items selected.]

[Vol. 59 belongs to the period 1791-1801, and was not copied.]

Vol. 60 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 51]

Volume lettered: Agents 1750 to 1770. [Index of colonies in front of volume.]

Audit Office. Declared Accounts—

Customs (Receivers General and Cashiers, Various). Bundle 814, Roll 1056, to Bundle 821, Roll 1070. 3rd installment, December, 1750, to 5 January, 1766. (1672 to 1783 in progress). Selected items relating to the Plantations.

War Office, Class I—

Vol. 6 [old Volume 16]

Volume lettered: M. G. Gage, 1764, 1765. [Military correspondence, being chiefly letters from General Gage to the Secretary of War.]

FULHAM PALACE MANUSCRIPTS:

Archives of the Bishop of London—

Massachusetts One box.

Pennsylvania One box.

Virginia Two boxes.

New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and New Jersey One box.

LAMBETH PALACE MANUSCRIPTS:

The Library of the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury—

1123, I. The correspondence in this volume is from 1725 to 1754, during the primacies of Archbishops Tenison, Wake, Potter and Herring.

1123, II. The correspondence in this volume ranges from 1755 to 1760. The Archbishops were Drs. Herring, Hutton and Secker.

1123, III. The correspondence in this volume ranges from the year 1760 to 1763. Archbishop Secker.

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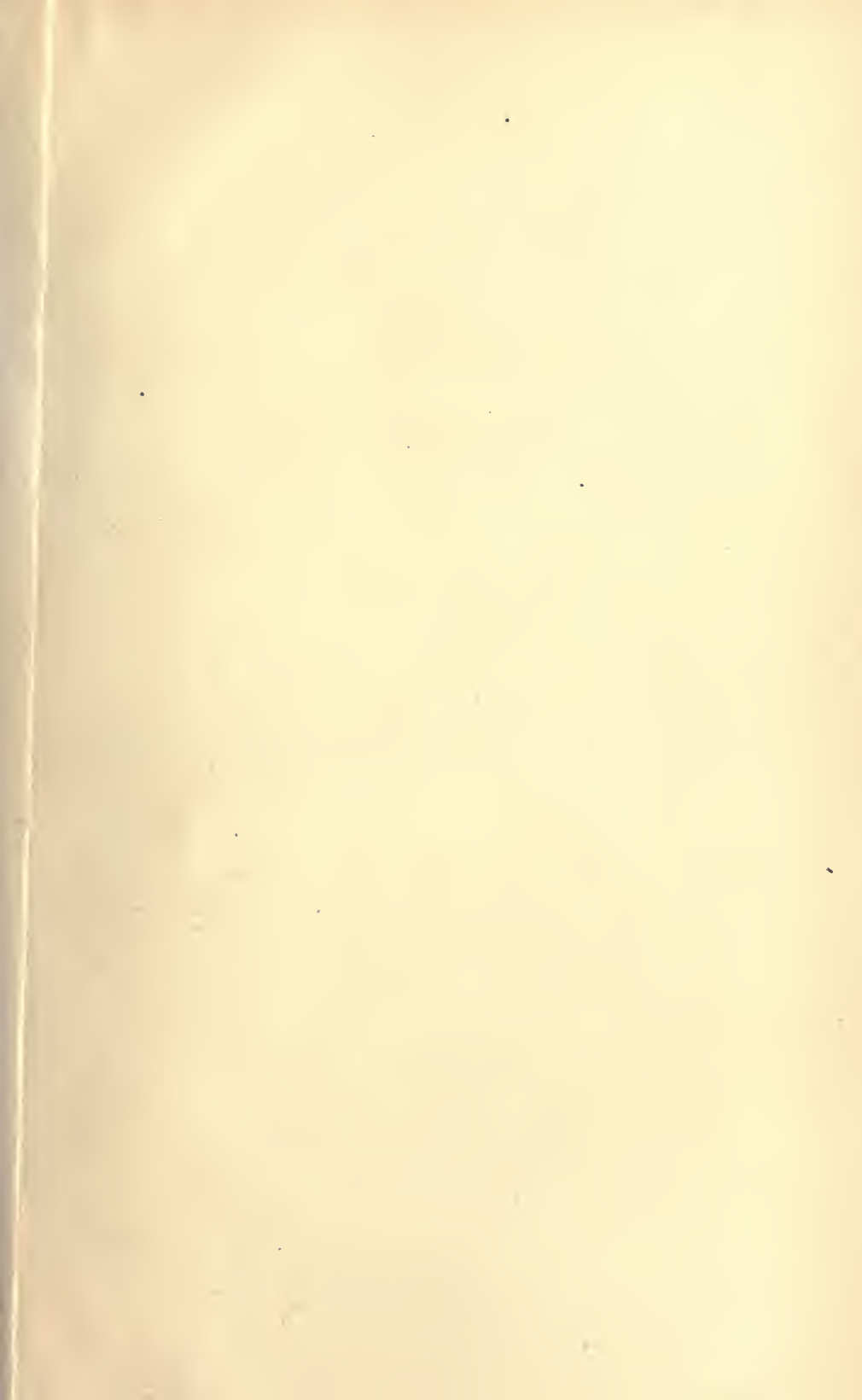
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